



SUGARBIRD

Private Nature Reserve

PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

 		SUGARBIRD PRIVATE NATURE RESERVE PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN Prepared By: Keir Lynch Ecologist – Bionerds PTY Ltd. Contact: keir.lynch@bionerds.co.za	
LANDOWNER DETAILS			
Landowner Name	Fynbos Biodiversity Conservation NPC		
Landowner Representative	Fynbos Trust		
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PROPERTY DETAILS			
PORTION 7 OF FARM NUMBER 660, KLEIN RIVIER KLOOF			
Registration Division	Caledon	Owner Name	Fynbos Biodiversity Conservation NPC
Diagram Deed	T3763/1929	Registration Number	199601531408
Extent	510.2788 Hectares	Title Deed Number	T11159/1997
LPI Code	C01300000000066000007	Registration Date	1997/02/07



AUTHORISATION

This Protected Area Management Plan for the Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve was drafted by Bionerds PTY Ltd. (2018/090633/07) and recommended by Fynbos Biodiversity Conservation NPC (1996/015314/08) trading as the Fynbos Trust on the 1st of August 2023.

The Protected Area Management Plan has been adopted by:

Chris Martens Management Authority Representative Fynbos Biodiversity Conservation NPC	Signature
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Landscape Ecologist CapeNature	Signature
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Johan Burger Landscape Unit Manager: Overberg CapeNature	Signature
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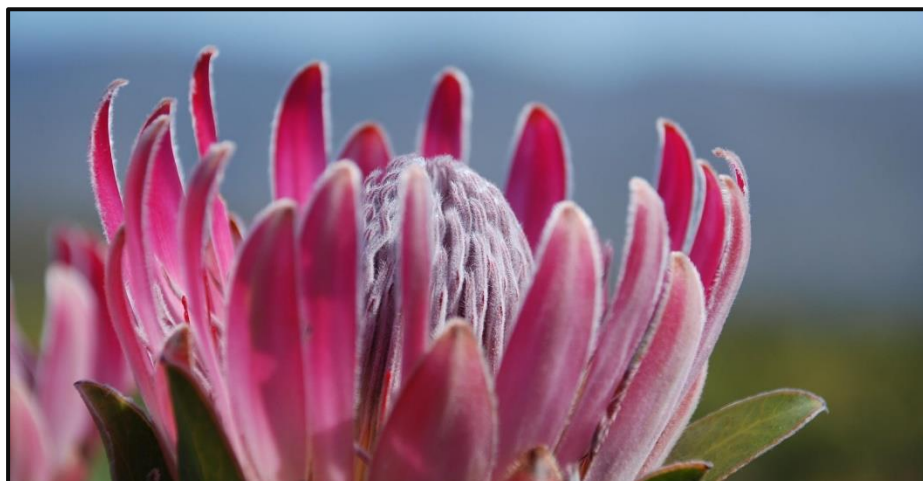


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BACKGROUND



1. Background

1.1 Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve

Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve (PNR), Portion 7 of the Farm 660 (Addendum 1), owned by Fynbos Biodiversity Conservation NPC (Addendum 2), is situated to the east of Stanford, in the Overstrand Municipality, Western Cape province of the Republic of South Africa. The private nature reserve is south of the Klein River and the Kleinrivier Mountains, to the north of the R326 provincial road, and west of the Akkedisberg Pass (Figure 1) with access at the Stanford Valley dirt road at DDS -34.4249 DDE 19.5568.

The establishment of Private Nature Reserve's within the Western Cape Province was possible in terms of Section 12 of the Nature Conservation Ordinance No 19 of 1974 whereby private landowners could establish nature reserves on their land with the approval of the responsible minister and the nature reserve would then be proclaimed in a provincial gazette. On Friday, the 26th of July 2002, Honeybird Valley Private Nature Reserve was proclaimed in Provincial Notice 241/2002 of Provincial Gazette 5913 (Addendum 3). Provincial Notice 86/2023 in the Provincial Gazette 8817 of 25 August 2023 records a name alteration to Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve

1.2 Regularisation of Private Nature Reserves

The Fynbos biome is one of the only in the world entirely restricted to a single country, and as a result there is a responsibility to address the many challenges facing this important ecosystem. One of the key responses is in securing protected areas, allowing for formal protection of these important areas. In the Western Cape province, more than 200 private nature reserves have been declared under provincial conservation ordinance legislation, prior to the enacting of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 57 of 2003, as a means of securing critical biodiversity on private land. However, the requirements for establishing private nature reserves under the previous legislation were less stringent than the requirements set out in the Protected Areas Act. As a result, although these properties are formally recognised by the Act as Protected Areas (Nature Reserve category) they remain vulnerable to degradation and/or development, as they are not fully compliant with the requirements of the Act.

As such, CapeNature has recognised the need to “regularise” the private nature reserve network and has included this as a key strategic activity in the Western Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy. The Table Mountain Fund project, which was initiated in January 2019, aims to take a subset of the set of private nature reserves in the province through a “verification and validation” process, to ensure

that each has 1) a formally appointed management authority, 2) an approved management plan, and 3) the required title deed endorsement as set out in the Act. In this manner they will form a valuable

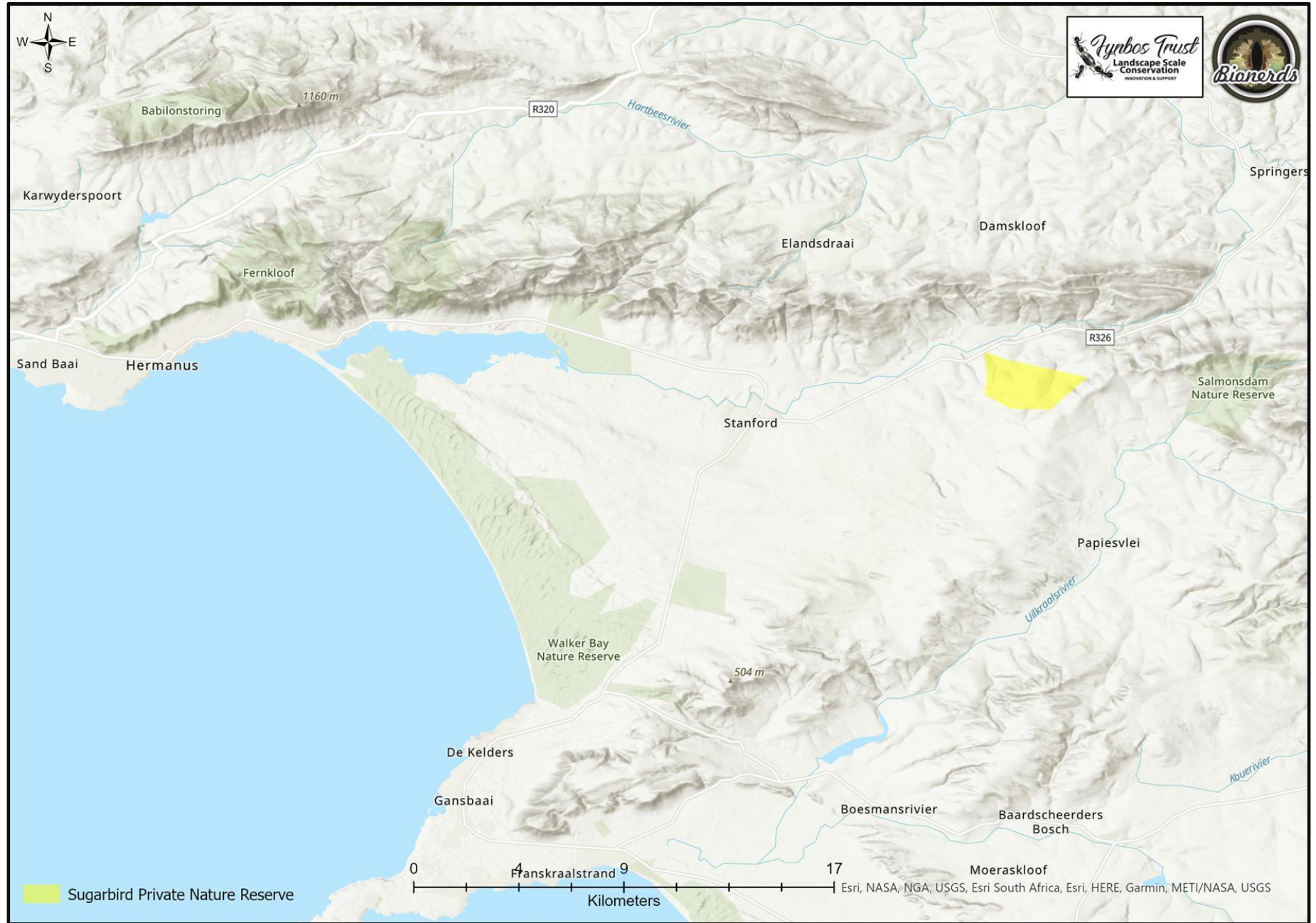


Figure 1. The location of Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve.

contribution to the protected area network, managed according to recognised standards, and securing threatened fynbos habitat.

The project is currently working with 92 private nature reserves across the province, covering approximately 233,500ha. Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve is one of the private nature reserves included in this project and the following steps within the process have been completed:

- Biodiversity Site Assessments completed and presented to a Stewardship Review Committee to confirm that the private nature reserve qualifies for protected area status.
- Verification and Validation documentation completed and submitted to Conservation Outcomes.
- Management Authority assigned to the nature reserve by the responsible provincial minister.
- Protected Area Management Plan developed and approved by the Management Authority.
- Notarial Deed with surveyor diagram and title deed restrictions are executed by the Notary and registered at the Deeds Office, for each property comprised in the nature reserve.
- Each property comprised in the nature reserve is rezoned to appropriate conservation zoning such as Open Space III.
- Annual implementation of Management Plan Annual Plan of Operation (APO) and revision of management plan as required.
- Annual protected area management report submitted to CapeNature.

A biodiversity site assessment for Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve was undertaken by Dr Chris Whitehouse and Chris Martens on the 13th of November 2019 (Addendum 4) and presented to the Stewardship Review Committee Meeting held 21st of November 2019, where the outcome was to proceed with the Verification and Validation process (Addendum 5).

The Verification Information was confirmed (Addendum 6) and Validation Agreement completed (Addendum 7) to complete the Verification and Validation process. Within the Validation Agreement the assignment of the name for the private nature reserve was confirmed to change from Honeybird Valley Private Nature Reserve, as assigned in the provincial gazette (Addendum 3), to Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve.

To ensure that the name change to Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve is formally recognised a correction notice has been drafted (Addendum 8) and submitted to the Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning for publication in a provincial gazette. Finally, the Management Authority has been assigned to Leopont Four Properties NPC (1996/015314/08), given as Addendum 9.

1.3 Guiding Legislation

A large body of environmental legislation is relevant to the management of Nature Reserves, but the primary legislation guiding the management of protected areas is the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, Act No. 57 of 2003 (NEMPA).

The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, No. 57 of 2003, aims to provide a representative network of protected areas on state, private and communal land, and to promote the sustainable utilisation of protected areas. NEMPA encourages local community participation in the management of protected areas and balances the relationship between the environment, biodiversity, human settlement, and economic development. The Protected Areas Act establishes the platform for biodiversity stewardship by creating a legal framework for cooperation between the state and landowners for the declaration and management of protected areas. NEMPA establishes the legal basis for the creation and administration of protected areas in South Africa, as its objectives include provisions “for the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa’s biological diversity and its natural landscapes”. NEMPA further sets out the mechanisms for the declaration of protected areas and the requirements for their management. In the Western Cape, CapeNature is the Provincial Conservation Authority, and its Biodiversity Stewardship Programme facilitates the establishment and management of protected areas on private land.

Descriptions of integral environmental legislation which are pertinent to protected area managers are given below:

- National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA): the statutory framework to facilitate the enforcement of Section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa which provides that everyone has the right to an environment that is not detrimental to their health or well-being. NEMA is intended to promote co-operative governance and ensure that the rights of people are upheld while recognising the necessity of economic development. NEMA replaces the Environmental Conservation Act (Act No. 73 of 1989), which was inadequate to deal with enforcement, administration, and governance.
- National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, Act No. 10 of 2004 (NEMBA): provides planning instruments for various aspects of biodiversity conservation. The planning tools provided for in NEMBA are aimed at assisting provincial authorities and conservation agencies in identifying biodiversity priorities and addressing threats. The identified tools include the National Biodiversity Framework, bioregional plans, biodiversity management plans, the listing of threatened and protected species or ecosystems, and the control and enforcement of species and organisms posing a potential threat to biodiversity. Section 76(1) of the

Biodiversity Act states that the management authority of a protected area must incorporate into the management plan an invasive species control and eradication strategy.

- National Veld and Forest Fire, Act No. 101 of 1998: the purpose of the act is to prevent and combat veld, forest, and mountain fires throughout South Africa. The Act specifies the responsibilities of landowners and puts in place a range of requirements. This includes the preparation of firebreaks; having equipment, protective clothing, and trained personnel for extinguishing fires on hand; take all reasonable steps to notify the local Fire Protection Association when a fire breaks out; and do everything in their power to stop the spread of the fire. The term 'owners' includes lessees, people in control of land, the executive body of a community, the manager of State land, and the chief executive officer of any local authority.

A detailed list of the relevant environmental legislation is provided in Addendum 10. Landowners should familiarise themselves with the purpose and contents of the statutes and their subsequent amendments and regulations.

1.4 Purpose of the Plan

Management plans for protected areas are strategic documents that provide the framework for the development and operation of nature reserves and inform management at all levels.

The purpose of the management plan is to:

- Provide the primary strategic tool for management of Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve, informing the need for specific programmes and operational procedures.
- Provide for capacity building, future thinking, and continuity of management.
- Enable the reserve management to develop and manage Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve in such a way that its values and the purpose for which it has been established are protected.

1.5 Purpose of Protected Areas

According to section 17 of NEMPA, the purpose of declaring a protected area is:

- i. to protect ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity and its natural landscapes and seascapes in a system of protected areas.
- ii. to preserve the ecological integrity of those areas.
- iii. to conserve biodiversity in those areas.

- iv. to protect areas representative of all ecosystems, habitats and species naturally occurring in South Africa.
- v. to protect South Africa's threatened or rare species.
- vi. to protect an area which is vulnerable or ecologically sensitive.
- vii. to assist in ensuring the sustained supply of environmental goods and services.
- viii. to provide for the sustainable use of natural and biological resources.
- ix. to create or augment destinations for nature-based tourism.
- x. to manage the interrelationship between natural environmental biodiversity, human settlement, and economic development.
- xi. generally, to contribute to human, social, cultural, spiritual, and economic development; and/or
- xii. to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of endangered and vulnerable species.

1.6 Key Attributes

The values of a nature reserve are those remarkable attributes that led to it being identified as a priority for the conservation. The values are important in planning and management, as they are the aspects of the place that must be protected. The values of Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve include:

Natural Values	3 SA Veg Map (2018) Ecosystems represented of which 2 are Threatened: Elim Ferricrete Fynbos (CR) and Overberg Sandstone Fynbos (CR).
Ecosystem Service Values	<p>Purification and Detoxification: filtration, purification and detoxification of air, water, and soils.</p> <p>Cycling Processes: nutrient cycling, nitrogen fixation, carbon sequestration, soil formation.</p> <p>Regulation and Stabilisation: erosion control, rainfall and water supply, climate regulation, mitigation of storms and floods.</p> <p>Habitat Provision: a refuge for animals and plants, a storehouse for genetic material.</p> <p>Pollination Services.</p>
Cultural Values	Cultural, archaeological, ecological, and historical values represented.
Socio-Economic Values	Contribution to the local economy through job creation.

1.7 Environmental Sensitivity

A screening report to determine the environmental sensitivity for Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve was generated on the 14th of July 2021. The environmental screening results and assessment outcomes are given in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Environmental sensitivity screening results for Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve.

Theme	Sensitivity	Feature
Agriculture	High	High land capability (annual crop cultivation/planted pastures/old fields)
Animal Species	High	Numerous sensitive species (avifauna, amphibian, invertebrate)
Aquatic Biodiversity	Very High	Aquatic CBAs, wetlands and strategic water source area
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage	Low	No key features recorded or represented
Avian Sensitivity (Wind Development)	Very High	Within 2km of threatened ecosystems, known Black Harrier nest sites and major wetlands
Bat Sensitivity (Wind Development)	High	Within 500m of a river and wetlands
Palaeontology Sensitivity	Very High	Features with very high palaeontology sensitivity
Plant Species	High	Numerous high and medium sensitive species recorded
Terrestrial Biodiversity	Very High	Critically Endangered ecosystem, CBA1, CBA2, ESA1, ESA2, protected areas

The screening report outcomes for the various themes are given in the addendums as follows: Agricultural Theme – Addendum 11, Animal Species Theme – Addendum 12, Aquatic Biodiversity Theme – Addendum 13, Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme – Addendum 14, Avian (Wind) Sensitivity Theme – Addendum 15, Bats (Wind) Sensitivity Theme – Addendum 16, Palaeontology Theme – Addendum 17, Plant Species Theme – Addendum 18, Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme – Addendum 19.

1.8 Management Challenges and Opportunities

A summary of the key natural resource management challenges and opportunities, addressed in Operational Management Framework section of this Protected Area Management Plan are highlighted in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Management challenges and opportunities for Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve.

Management Focus Area	Challenges and Opportunities
Fire Management	Management Authority has developed and implemented a prescribed burn policy to promote a variety of veld ages on the reserve. Landscape-level burn strategies need to be developed in conjunction with neighbouring landowners and the Fire Protection Association to promote a mosaic of veld ages within the Salmonsdam mountains.
Alien Vegetation Management	Invasive Alien Plant densities on the reserve are in a maintenance phase . Exemption for heritage pines and eucalyptus groves must be secured to be compliant with the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act.
Soil Erosion Prevention and Control	No major erosion gullies or sheet erosion exists on the nature reserve. Soil erodibility factors are high and annual assessments of road, footpaths and drainage systems are required.
Game Management	Game are stocked in an adequately enclosed game camp with previously transformed habitat that has created suitable habitat for Bontebok. Small herd size must be monitored and genetic viability promoted.

1.9 Administrative Structure

Fynbos Biodiversity Conservation NPC (1996/015314/08) trading as the Fynbos Trust is assigned as the Management Authority of the Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve (Addendum 9). The Vision of the Fynbos Trust is to *“promote and support Landscape Scale Conservation (primarily in the Overberg) through innovation, partnerships and support to communities, landowners, decision makers and other stakeholders in order for Biodiversity to survive and support the natural processes and fabric of the Overberg landscape.”* The Mission of the Fynbos Trust is *“to support conservation of biodiversity through conservation leadership in order for people to live and function on a sustainable Overberg landscape.”*

The Fynbos Trust promotes the following values:

1. Do It Now (DIN) the planet doesn't have the time.
2. Ethical practice.
3. Respect and passion.
4. Building partnerships for solutions.
5. Empowering people to value and conserve our environment.

The mandate of the Fynbos Trust includes promoting nature and landscape conservation through 1) establishing and maintaining Protected Area; 2) promoting the protection and conservation of rare and endangered species; 3) youth development; 4) conservation of cultural heritage; 5) knowledge exchange and skills development; 6) research and development; 7) environmental awareness and education; 8) international knowledge transfer; and 9) developing strategic conservation partnerships.

The Fynbos Trust is assigned as the Management Authority of the Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve (Addendum 9). The management authority is delegated by the Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning and empowered in terms of NEMPA to make administrative and management decisions on the Nature Reserve.

The Management Authorities' responsibilities include:

- Managing the Nature Reserve to ensure the purposes of the Protected Area are maintained.
- Make informed decisions regarding management according to the PAMP.
- Make necessary internal rules to govern the management of the Protected Area.
- Produce an Annual Plan of Operation and Protected Area review.

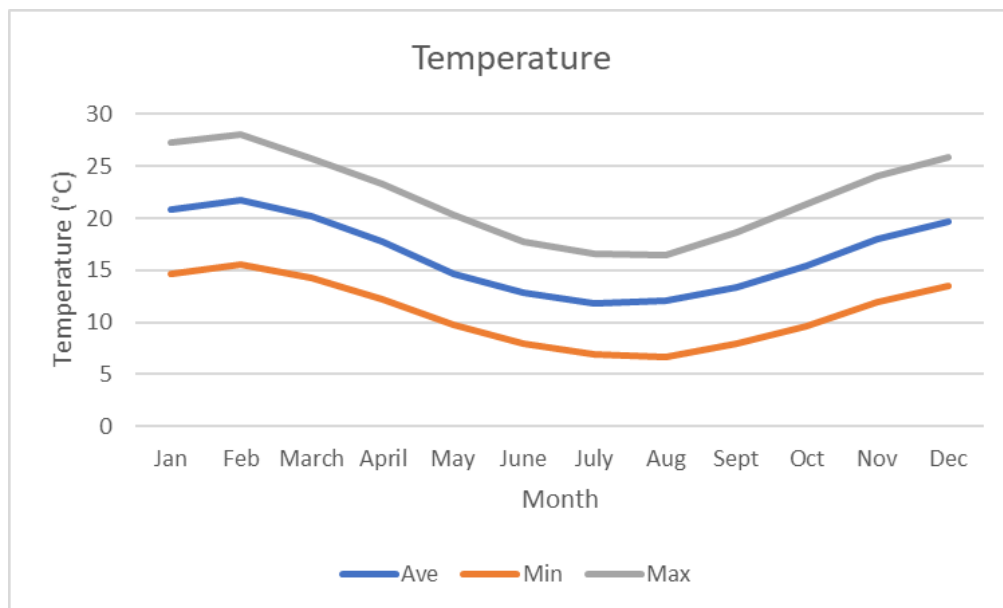
ECOLOGICAL CONTEXT



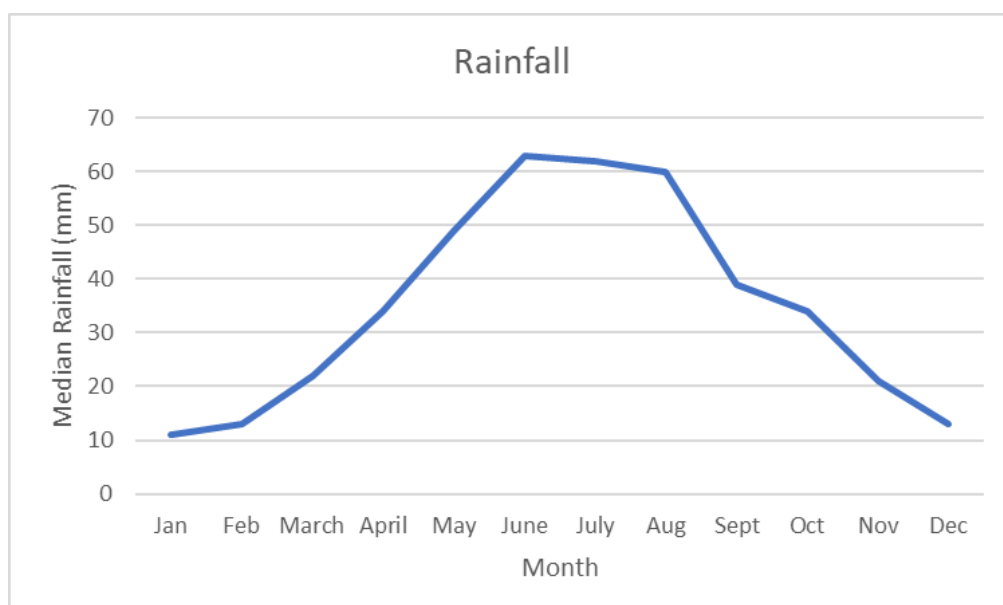
2. Ecological Context

2.1 Climate and Weather

The climate of Sugarbird PNR is Mediterranean, with cold, wet winters and hot, dry summers. Temperatures reach their summer peak in February (max = 28.1°, min = 15.6°, average = 21.8°) and winter peak in August (max = 16.5°, min = 6.7°, average = 12.1°).



Mean annual rainfall is 421mm with a rainfall peak in June (63mm), and trough in January (11mm), with 73 % of annual precipitation falling from April through September (Winter – 307mm, Summer – 114mm).



All data was sourced and plotted utilising the Cape Farm Mapper version 2.5 (<https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/>) from long-term rainfall and temperature data sourced from the SA Atlas of Climatology and Agrohydrology.

2.2 Geology and Soils

Sugarbird PNR falls within the Table Mountain Group and comprises the Ceres and Nardouw subgroup with Peninsula, Pakhuis and Cedarberg formations.

The eastern extremity of the Sugarbird PNR comprises Land Type Ib105 which consists of rocky areas with miscellaneous soils. Geology within this land type typically comprises quartzitic sandstone of the Skurweberg Formation on the northern upper midslopes, the Rietvlei Formation on the lower midslopes, the Peninsula Formation on the southern slopes, and the Goudini Formation on the highest southern slopes, separated by shales of the Cedarberg Formation, Table Mountain Group. Soil formations tend to be limited, with predominantly rock areas, with depth less than 450mm, clay content less than 15% and a high erodibility factor.

The central section of Sugarbird PNR comprises Land Type Fa209 which typically comprises Glenrosa and/or Mispah soil formations with lime rare or absent. The geology of this land type is quartzitic sandstone of the Peninsula Formation, and of the Nardouw Subgroup, Table Mountain Group, in the north. The soil formations have minimal development and are usually shallow on hard or weathering rock. Soil depth is typically less than 450mm with a clay content less than 15% and a high erodibility factor.

The western portion of Sugarbird PNR comprises Land Type Db225 with B soil horizons (subsoils) enriched with clay. Geology within this land type typically comprises mudstone, siltstone, shale and feldspathic sandstone of the Gydo Formation, Bokkeveld Group, partly covered by alluvial and colluvial sand. The soils have a marked clay accumulation, are strongly structured with a non-reddish colour. Soil depth varies between 450 and 750mm, a clay content of less than 15% and a high erodibility factor.

The distribution and extent of the various land types on Sugarbird PNR are illustrated below in Figure 2.

The Land Type memoirs for land types Db255, Fa209 and Ib105 are shown in Addendums 20, 21 and 22, respectively.

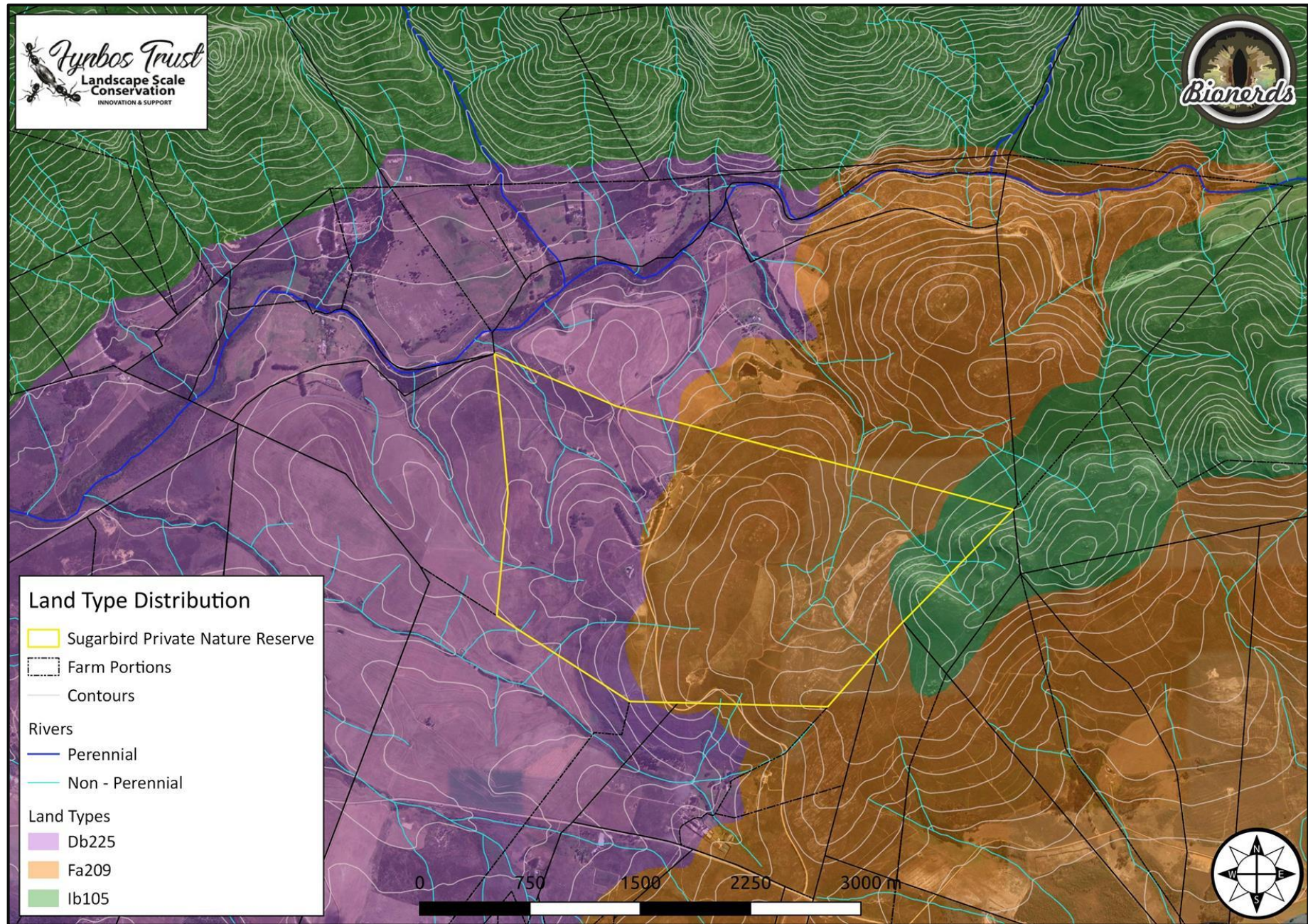


Figure 2. Land type distribution on Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve.

2.3 Topography and Hydrology

Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve is located to the south of the Klein River, a national freshwater ecosystem priority area (NFEPA) river, with the Kleinrivier Mountain range forming the dominant landscape feature on the northern horizon. The highest elevation within the Kleinrivier Mountain range is Maanschynkop peak, 960 masl, which is located in Maanschynkop Nature Reserve. Elevation drops in an easterly direction towards the Akkedisbergpas valley where the Klein River cuts through the Kleinrivier and Akkedis Mountains. North-west of Sugarbird PNR, Phillipskop is the highest peak, while the elevation of Kleinrivier mountains drops from Phillipskop (720 masl) towards the river valley (280 masl). The Kleinrivier Mountains are recognised for their high levels of diversity, incorporating Fernkloof Nature Reserve above the town of Hermanus, which has recorded more than 1250 plant species across the extent of the nature reserve, translating into 18% of the botanical species of the Cape Floral Kingdom in 0.002% of its extent. To the north-east of Sugarbird, the Phillipskop Mountain Reserve has recorded 850 species of plants.

The highest elevation on Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve is in the montane foothills of the Akkedis Mountains, in the eastern extent of the nature reserve, at 320 masl. The topography drops steadily towards the west and north of the nature reserve, with the lowest elevation of 40 masl in the north-western extent of Sugarbird, close to the riparian edge of the Klein River. The montane portion of Sugarbird, which extends from the south-eastern extent of the reserve (240 masl) through to the highest elevation on the eastern boundary (320 masl) is part of the ridge that divides the landscape into two river catchments, namely the Klein River system and the Uilkraals River system.

Sugarbird Nature Reserve predominantly drains in a north-westerly direction, with all drainage systems forming non-perennial rivers that feed the Klein River. The Klein River has its source on the northern slopes of the Klein River mountains and flows in easterly direction before cutting south through the river valley separating the Kleinrivier and Akkedis Mountains, along the R326 provincial road at the Akkedisberg Pass. The Klein River then flows in a westerly direction past the town of Stanford and drains into Walker Bay, with the estuary mouth to the east of Hermanus. Both the Klein and Uilkraals River systems have had their own species of freshwater fish species recently recorded, which are in the process of being formally described. In the Klein River system, a species of kurper is distinct, while a species of galaxias has been recognised as distinct in the Uilkraals River system.

The topography and hydrology of Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve and the surrounding landscape is illustrated in Figure 3 below.

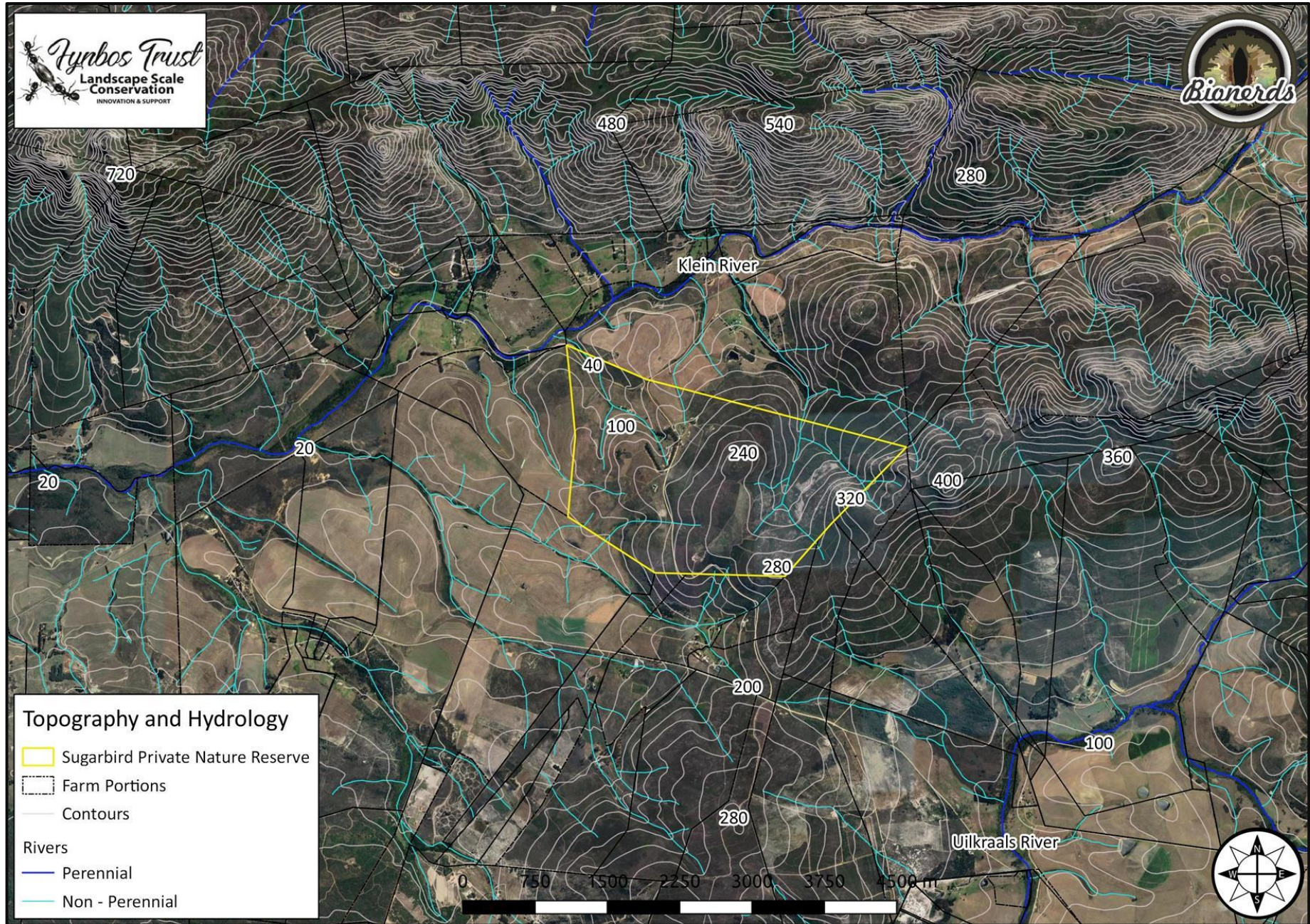


Figure 3. The topography and hydrology of Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve.

2.4 Vegetation

The Cape Floristic Kingdom, one of six world floral kingdoms, is internationally renowned for its unique rich flora containing an estimated 9 000 species of vascular plants, of which almost 69% are endemic (restricted to the region). This makes it one of the richest regions in the world in terms of botanical diversity.

The South African Vegetation Map, revised in 2018, places two three ecosystems on Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve, namely Western Coastal Shale Band Vegetation, Elim Ferricrete Fynbos and Overberg Sandstone Fynbos (Figure 4).

Western Coastal Shale Band Vegetation (FFb2) occurs on clays derived from shales of the Cederberg Formation and is generally narrow bands of 80 – 200 meters where diverse renosterveld and fynbos shrublands occur.

Elim Ferricrete Fynbos (FFf1) occurs on Glenrosa and Mispah, prismaeutanic and pedocutanic soils derived from Bokkeveld Shale, Cape Granite (of the Hermanus Suite) and ferricrete and silcrete. Typically occurring on undulating hills and plains, the structure tends to be open or closed dwarf shrubland, with occasional scattered tall shrubs, dominated by asteraceous fynbos. The ecosystem is widespread, occurring from the Botrivier valley onto the Agulhas Plains, with large a large extent of the lowland vegetation type transformed, specifically for the cultivation of wheat, pastures, and vineyards. Elim Ferricrete Fynbos is considered a major regional centre of endemism, significant especially for the high number of endemic Proteaceae.

Overberg Sandstone Fynbos (FFs12) occurs across acidic soils derived from sandstones of the Table Mountain Group, generally on low mountains and undulating hills and moderately undulating plains where mean annual precipitation is 585 mm with a peak in May to August. The distribution for the ecosystem is irregular from Botrivier and Hawston in the northwest to the Soetanysberg and Bredasdorp in the southeast.

The typical structure of Overberg Sandstone Fynbos is tall, dense restioid, ericoid and proteoid shrublands. While the ecosystem has not been greatly transformed for cultivation, the distribution of invasive alien plant species, especially hakea, pine, myrtle, and wattle, pose a serious threat with respect to habitat degradation. This ecosystem is renowned for its high botanical endemism and the amount of rare, localised and threatened species.

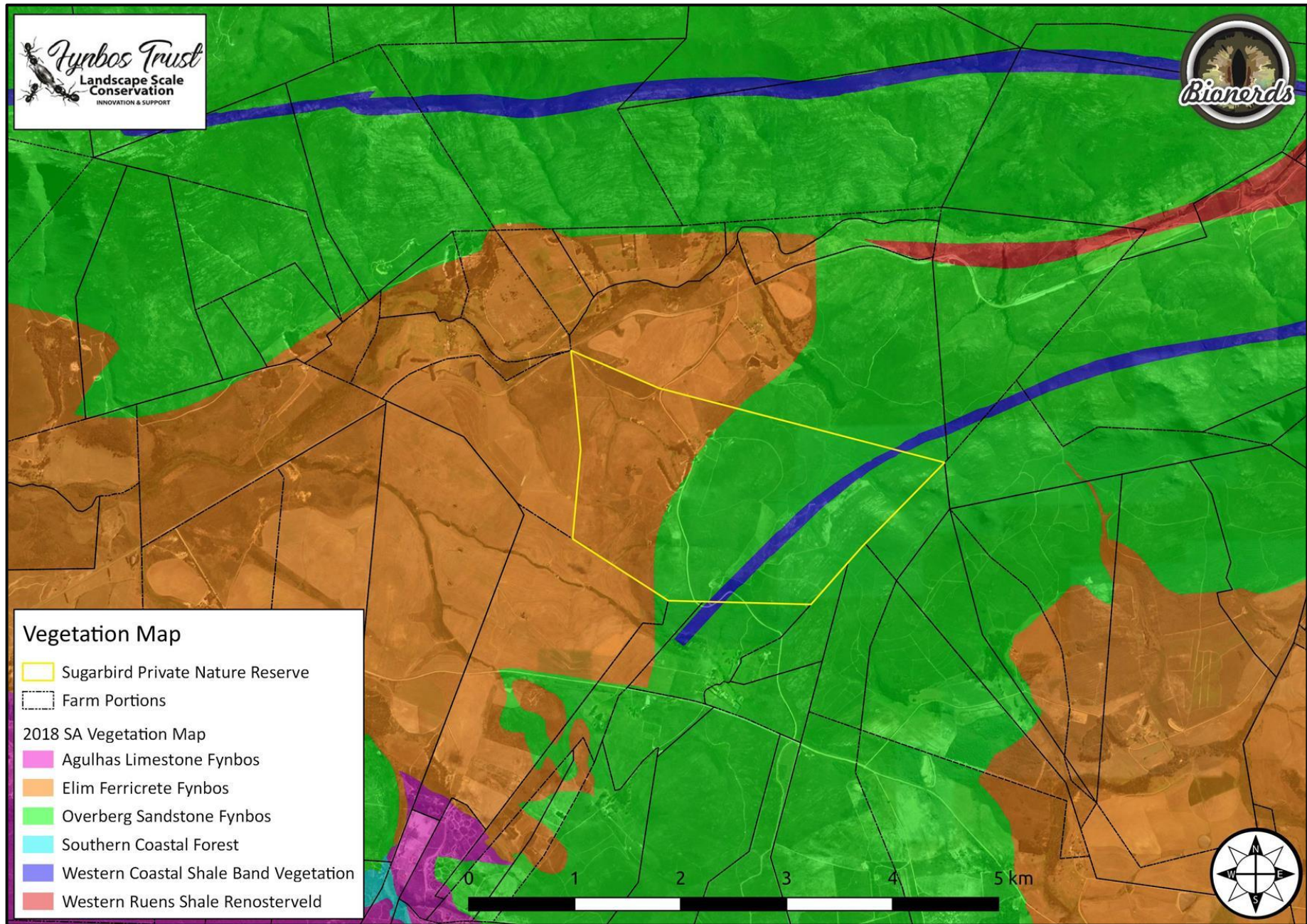


Figure 4. The revised 2018 South African Vegetation Map for Sugarbird PNR.

The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) developed the South African List of Threatened Ecosystems which is the national indicator of ecosystem conservation status. In 2018 the National Biodiversity Assessment reassessed ecosystem threat status based on the updated national vegetation map and a new ecosystem condition map based on land cover change. Threatened ecosystems comprise ecosystems that are at risk of losing constituent biodiversity, structure and function and include Vulnerable, Endangered and Critically Endangered classifications.

Overberg Sandstone Fynbos, currently a Critically Endangered ecosystem, will be revised and assigned an Endangered Red List status. Critically Endangered ecosystems qualify due to the extent of irreversible transformation and habitat loss, but Overberg Sandstone Fynbos does not meet this threshold. But, due to the incredible levels of endemism and the high number of threatened species, currently 134 species. Of the 134 threatened species, approximately 121 are threatened by invasive alien plant species, exceeding the threshold of 30 percent for an Endangered Red List ecosystem status.

Elim Ferricrete Fynbos, previously an Endangered ecosystem has been revised in the 2018 ecosystem assessment and has been up listed to Critically Endangered. The ecosystem has seen more than 70% of its historical extent reduced, which qualifies the ecosystem as Endangered, while high levels of endemism coupled with irreversible transformation and no opportunity to meet the conservation target of 30%, raises the threat status to Critically Endangered.

Provincial spatial data for remnant threatened ecosystem distribution (Figure 5) was utilised to quantify the extent of threatened ecosystems on the nature reserve. The extent of the threatened ecosystems represented on Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve is given in Table 3 below:

Table 3. The historical extent of threatened ecosystems recorded on Sugarbird PNR.

Ecosystem	Classification	Original Extent (Ha)	Remaining Extent (Ha)	Percentage Remaining	Conservation Target
Overberg Sandstone Fynbos	CR	117 000	100 620	86	30%
Elim Ferricrete Fynbos	CR	67 000	19 400	29	30%

Within the boundaries of Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve, the original extent of Overberg Sandstone Fynbos is relatively intact, while the majority of the lowland ecosystem on the nature reserve, Elim Ferricrete Fynbos, has been affected through transformation for agricultural production (Figure 5). The majority of the transformed vegetation is now utilised in the game camp, and while it is recognised that the system cannot be restored, it will be managed to ensure that adequate function will be rehabilitated.

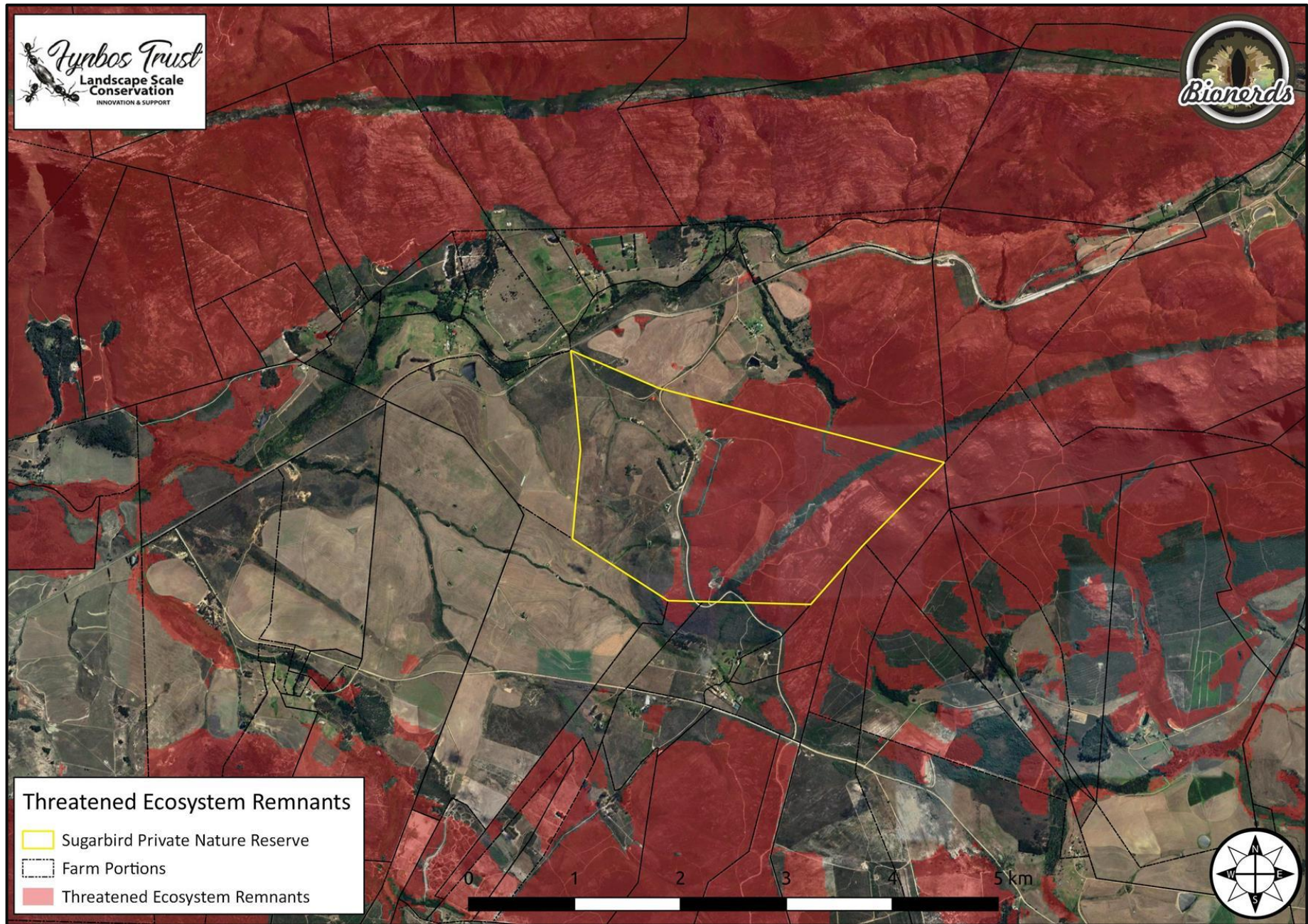


Figure 5. Threatened ecosystem remnants across Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve.

The extent of the remaining threatened ecosystems on Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve is given in Table 4 below:

Table 4. The current extent of threatened ecosystems on Sugarbird PNR.

Ecosystem	Classification	Original Extent (Ha)	Remaining Extent (Ha)	Percentage Remaining
Overberg Sandstone Fynbos	CR	301	265	88
Elim Ferricrete Fynbos	CR	185	9	5

2.5 Species of Special Concern

Species of Special Concern include any rare, threatened, or endemic species that have been recorded or predicated to occur on Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve which have been earmarked for potential monitoring projects. These species have been selected from various floral and faunal surveys that have been conducted on the nature reserve and where national, provincial, or regional conservation initiatives have been highlighted or may be required.

Faunal Species of Special Concern for the Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve include the following species: Southern Adder, *Bitis armata* (Vulnerable); Common Padloper, *Homopus areolatus* (Endemic); Leopard, *Panthera pardus* (Vulnerable); Honey Badger, *Mellivora capensis* (Near Threatened); Bontebok, *Damaliscus pygargus dorcas* (Vulnerable and subject to provision of the species BMP) Fynbos buttonquail, *Turnix hottentotus* (Endangered); Black Harrier, *Circus maurus* (Endangered); African Marsh Harrier, *Circus ranivorus* (Endangered).

Botanical Species of Special Concern for the Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve include the following Endangered species: *Acrodon parvifolius*, *Cyrtanthus leucanthus*, *Pteronia tenuifolia*, *Echiostachys ecklonianus*, *Erica capillaris*, *Xiphotheca reflexa*, *Aristea teretifolia*, *Moraea melanops*, *Moraea tricolor*, *Protea angustata* and *Gnidia humilis*. One Critically Endangered species has been recorded on the property and is included as a Species of Special Concern, namely *Moraea insolens*.

A faunal (mammal, reptile, and amphibian) species list is provided as Addendum 23. Dr Chris Whitehouse has compiled a comprehensive botanical species list which is provided as Addendum 24. Bird species recorded in the SABAP2 project are included as Addendum 26.

It is recommended that invertebrate surveys are prioritised to determine Species of Special Concern from a pollinator perspective, while aquatic surveys should be implemented to identify macro-invertebrates and freshwater fishes that may occur on Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve.

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK



3. Strategic Management Framework

3.1 Mission

The mission determines the purpose of the Management Authority and focuses and directs the realisation of the essence of the Nature Reserve.

The Directors of Leopont Four Properties NPC (1996/015314/08) undertake to hold the principles of biodiversity paramount in their management and decision-making relating to Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve and strive to ensure that the Vision is achieved.

3.2 Vision

The vision describes the Management Authorities' goals for the operation, protection, and development of the Nature Reserve.

The vision of Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve is to ensure the long-term preservation of ecosystem structure and function to ensure the conservation of biodiversity through natural processes. The management on Sugarbird PNR will strive to achieve effective ecological management through continual improvement of all activities - environmentally, socially, and economically.

3.3 Key Performance Areas and Management Objectives

Management objectives are developed with the express purpose of providing the basis for achieving vision of Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve.

The management objectives are derived from the mission and vision and are grouped under Key Performance Areas (KPA's).

In the Annual Plan of Operations, the management objectives below are prioritised in terms of importance and urgency and coupled with detailed management activities that will deliver the desired outcomes under each objective.

The Key Performance Areas, management objectives and key deliverable for Biodiversity and Ecological Components (Table 5) and Management Authority Effectiveness and Sustainability (Table 8) are adapted from the CapeNature Protected Area Management Plan (version August 2019) are given below.

Table 5. Biodiversity and Ecological Components objectives and deliverables.

Key Performance Area: Biodiversity and Ecological Components		
Management Objective	Objective Statement	Key Deliverables
Fire Management	To maintain a natural fire regime that best serves the ecological functioning of fire driven ecosystems.	Promote the mosaic of veld ages to promote ecosystem health.
		Reduce the risk of uncontrolled wildfire through the implementation of prescribed burns.
		Ensure staff are trained and equipped to manage wildfires.
		Develop cross-border firebreak agreements.
		Develop landscape-level fire strategy.
Alien Vegetation Management	To minimise the spread of Invasive Alien Plant (IAP) species and to maintain the gains from past clearing operations where species have been brought to a manageable level.	Eradicate invasive alien plant species using mechanical control methods.
		Reduce combustible material to reduce intensity and spread of wildfires.
		Effective monitoring to prevent further introductions of invasive aliens.
		Utilise fire as a management tool to reduce the cover of alien vegetation stimulate the germination of IAP seed.
Soil Erosion Prevention and Control	Halt the degradation of ecosystems caused by soil erosion by assessing problem erosion areas annually and combat erosion accordingly.	Problem erosion areas such as roads, trails and firebreaks should be assessed annually to ensure early detection of soil erosion which should then be combatted accordingly.
		Implement long-term monitoring of erosion sites and quantify rehabilitation effectiveness.
Baseline Data Collection and Monitoring	To ensure the optimal long-term population health and ecological function of any plants and animals of special concern.	Develop and Populate a Baseline Database Inventory
		Identify and Monitor Species of Special Concern for the reserve.
		Assess veld condition, identify plant community composition and estimate population health of threatened plant species.
Wildlife	To ensure effective conservation of faunal species, populations and inter-relationships in order to enhance biodiversity and maintain and improve ecosystem functioning.	Manage the introduction and offtakes of wildlife on the reserve.
		Monitor and evaluate the health of faunal populations.
		Monitor and evaluate the impact of fauna on the ecosystem.
		Undertake veld condition assessments to determine carrying capacity relative to climatic and rainfall cycles.

Table 6. Management Authority Effectiveness and Sustainability objectives and deliverables.

Key Performance Area: Management Authority Effectiveness and Sustainability		
Management Objective	Objective Statement	Key Deliverables
Legal Compliance	To ensure all reserve declaration documentation is in order and that all activities are compliant with relevant legislation and policies.	Validation and Management Authority Agreements signed by landowner and MEC.
		Ensure Notarial Deed with surveyor diagram and title deed restrictions are executed by the Notary and registered at the Deeds Office.
		Ensure that the nature reserve is rezoned to appropriate conservation zoning (Open Space I).
		Ensure that Annual Review of Annual Plan of Operations is completed and submitted to CapeNature.
		Review and Revise Annual Plan of Operations as necessary.
		Review and Revise Protected Area Management Plan as necessary.
Management Infrastructure and Equipment	The reserve has the necessary infrastructure and equipment to enable the cost-effective achievement of the management objectives.	Infrastructure needed to support personnel in implementing the management plan is in place.
		Personnel have the necessary vehicles and equipment to carry out management activities.
		Infrastructure is maintained and equipment serviced and kept in safe working order.
Signage, Access Control and Security	Signage, access control and security measures are put in place that effectively address related threats.	The perimeter boundary of the reserve is clearly marked with fencing and signage.
		Access onto the reserve is restricted with locked gates and controlled through a limited number of entry points.
		Security measures are put in place to address specific threats.
Research and Management Knowledge	Knowledge on how to achieve management objectives is gathered, documented and shared to increase management effectiveness.	Address knowledge gaps through desk-top research, scientific research and getting advice from specialists.
		Use increased knowledge and research findings to improve management effectiveness.

3.4 Management Units

The management units for Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve have been identified according to physical boundaries, ecological composition, zonation categories and land use. The three management units for Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve include the Montane habitat (304,9 hectares in extent), the Game Camp (177,7 hectares in extent) and the Homestead (27,7 hectares in extent). The management units are illustrated in Figure 6.

3.5 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan

The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (WCBSP) comprises biodiversity priority areas with contextual information and land use guidelines that make the most recent and best quality biodiversity information available for informing all aspects of sustainable development in the Western Cape. This includes land use and development planning, environmental assessment and regulation, and natural resource protection and management more broadly.

The key informant in the spatial product is the category field which speaks to broad categories defined in the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004) and in the guidelines regarding Bioregional Plans. The broad categories are: Protected Areas, Critical Biodiversity Areas, Ecological Support Areas, and Other Natural Areas.

Protected Areas (PAs) are areas that are formally protected by law and recognised in terms of the NEMPA. This includes gazetted Private Nature Reserves and Protected Environments concluded via Section 28 of the Protected Areas Act.

Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) are areas that are required to meet biodiversity targets for species, ecosystems, or ecological processes. These include 1) all areas required to meet biodiversity pattern, such as species and ecosystems, targets; 2) Critically Endangered (CR) ecosystems (terrestrial, wetland, and river types); 3) all areas required to meet ecological targets, which are necessary to ensure the persistence and continued functioning of ecosystems and essential ecosystem service delivery; and 4) critical corridors to maintain landscape connectivity. Therefore, CBAs are areas of high biodiversity and ecological value and need to be kept in a natural or near-natural state, with no further loss of habitat or species. Degraded areas should be rehabilitated to natural or near-natural condition. Only low-impact, biodiversity-sensitive land uses are appropriate.

A further distinction is made between CBAs that are likely to be in a natural condition (CBA 1) and those that are potentially degraded or represent secondary vegetation (CBA 2). This distinction is

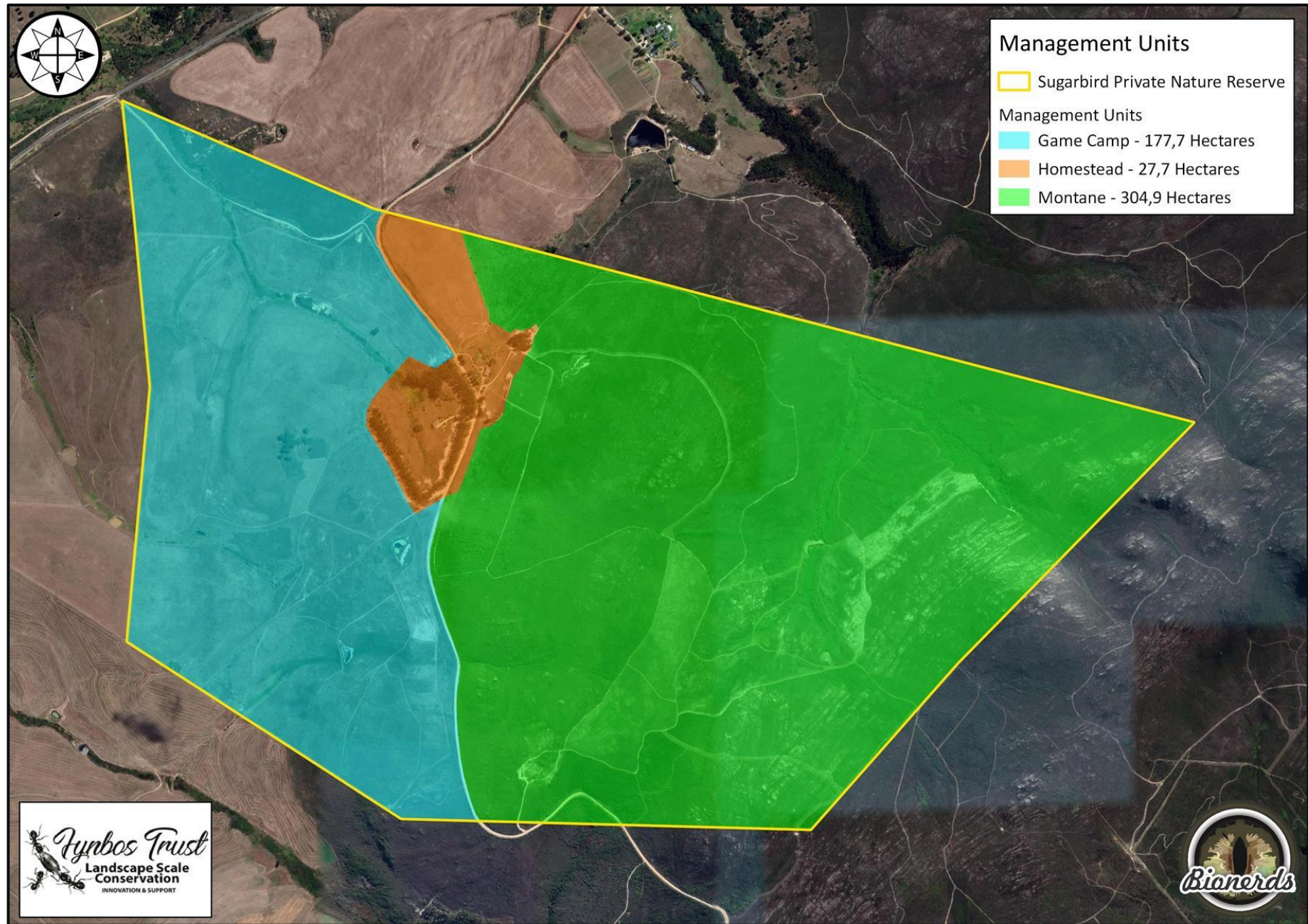


Figure 6. Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve management units.

based on best available land cover data, and therefore may not be an entirely accurate or current reflection of condition and should also be assessed in field.

Areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity targets, but that play an important role in supporting the functioning of PAs or CBAs and are often vital for delivering ecosystem services. They support landscape connectivity, encompass the ecological infrastructure from which ecosystem goods and services flow, and strengthen resilience to climate change. They include features such as regional climate adaptation corridors, water source and recharge areas, riparian habitat surrounding rivers or wetlands, and Endangered vegetation.

ESAs need to be maintained in at least a functional and often natural state, in order to support the purpose for which they were identified, but some limited habitat loss may be acceptable. A greater range of land uses over wider areas is appropriate, subject to an authorisation process that ensures the underlying biodiversity objectives and ecological functioning are not compromised. Cumulative impacts should also be explicitly considered.

A distinction is made between ESAs that are likely to be functional, in a natural, near natural or moderately degraded condition (ESA 1); and Ecological Support Areas that are likely severely degraded or have no natural cover remaining and therefore require restoration where feasible (ESA 2). The WCBSP categories represented on Sugarbird PNR are illustrated in Figure 7.

Importantly, both CBAs and ESAs are further divided into sub-categories which recognise important inherent attributes of the site, allowing for greater specificity in applying land-use guidelines. The sub-categories should be used in conjunction with the WCBSP Handbook and its proposed land use guidelines. Category 1 indicates whether the CBA or ESA sites require (where feasible) restoration from plantation or high-density invasive alien plant cover, versus restoration from some other form of land use or land cover.

Other Natural Areas (ONAs) are areas that have not been identified as a priority in the current Biodiversity Spatial Plan but retain most of their natural character and perform a range of biodiversity and ecological infrastructure functions. Although they have not been prioritised for meeting biodiversity targets, they are still an important part of the natural ecosystem. ONAs should be managed or utilised in a manner that minimises habitat and species loss and ensures ecosystem functionality through strategic landscape planning. These 'other natural areas' offer considerable flexibility in terms of management objectives and permissible land uses, but some authorisation may still be required for high impact land uses.

Another category exists for habitat that has been transformed for agriculture or development and are described as severely modified to No Natural Remaining (NNR). These are areas that have been modified by human activity to the extent that they are no longer natural, and do not contribute to biodiversity targets. These areas may still provide limited biodiversity and ecological infrastructure functions, even if they are never prioritised for conservation action. While these areas offer the most flexibility for land use, they should still be managed in a biodiversity-sensitive manner, aiming to maximise ecological functionality. Authorisation is still required for high-impact land uses.

These Western Cape provincial BSP maps should serve as the primary source of information on biodiversity and ecological infrastructure for all land- and resource use decision-making and forward planning processes., such as Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs), Environmental Management Frameworks (EMFs), Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), and Integrated Development Plans (IDPs).

This section and the BSP categories and their associated objectives and guidelines were sourced for the 2017 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan, which was developed by the CapeNature Scientific Services Land Use Team. The handbook and spatial data are available at the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) Biodiversity GIS portal (<http://bgis.sanbi.org/Projects/Detail/194>) and it is highly recommended that protected area managers download the handbook and familiarise themselves with the spatial plan.

Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve, a formally protected and gazetted private nature reserve is captured as a Protected Area in the 2017 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (Figure 7). The desired management objective according to the BSP is to ensure that PAs, as a benchmark for biodiversity, are kept in a natural state, with a management plan focused on maintaining or improving the state of biodiversity.

3.6 National Protected Area Expansion Strategy

The National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (NPAES) was commissioned by the National Department of Environmental Affairs and served as a national framework for an integrated, coordinated, and uniform approach to the expansion and consolidation of the national protected areas system.

The NPAES, which provides a broad national framework for Protected Area expansion in South Africa, also identifies areas of importance to be targeted for Protected Area expansion in the country, and mechanisms to achieve this target. The strategy identifies biodiversity stewardship, principally

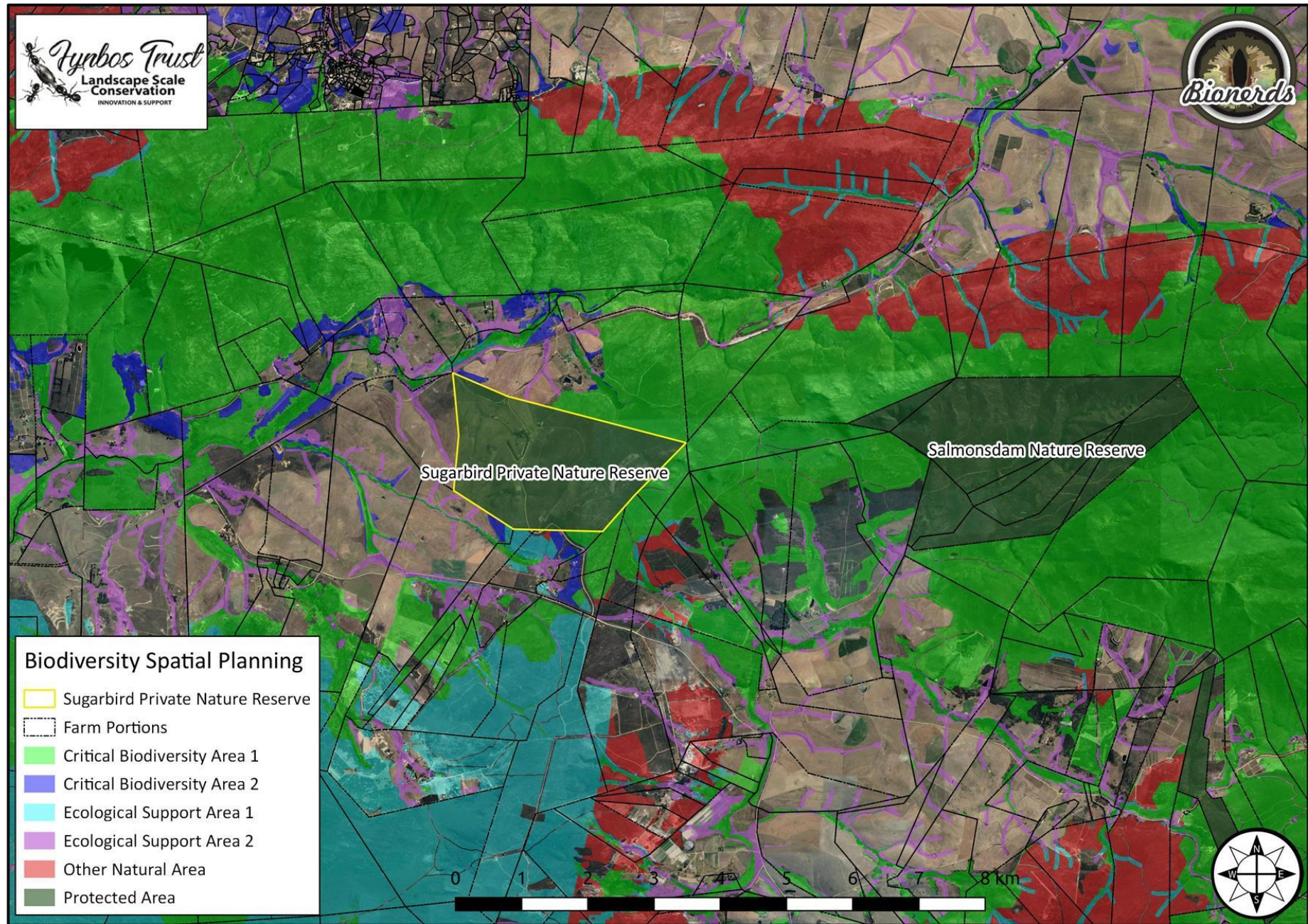


Figure 7. Biodiversity spatial planning categories for Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve and the surrounding landscape.

through the declaration of nature reserves on private land, as a preferred mechanism for protected areas expansion. The NPAES calls on provinces to develop implementation plans in support of the NPAES and in support of provincial conservation efforts and priorities.

3.7 Western Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy

CapeNature have developed a Protected Area Expansion Strategy for the Western Cape province to expand the network to encompass a more representative and resilient suite of areas that support biodiversity and ecological infrastructure, especially those threatened species and ecosystems that remain as yet unprotected.

The strategy sets a target to formally protect 60% of the biodiversity thresholds for all terrestrial ecosystems by the year 2030. This target speaks to South Africa's ecological requirements and political commitments where the total area implied by the target is equivalent to the area committed to by the Government of South Africa in terms of the Convention on Biological Diversity's Aichi Target 11.

The objectives developed in the 2015 Western Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy aims to achieve the above targets by achieving the following objectives:

- Critically Endangered ecosystems: to secure the best remaining sites in the province of poorly protected Critically Endangered ecosystems. Critically Endangered ecosystems are vegetation types that have been irreversibly transformed and where conservation targets for the ecosystem can no longer be achieved.
- Under-protected ecosystems and strategic landscapes: to make a significant contribution towards meeting Protected Area targets for under-represented ecosystems in the Western Cape by achieving conservation targets in strategic locations.
- Essential habitat for selected species: to secure at least one site considered essential to ensuring the long-term viability of threatened species or specific groups.
- Freshwater ecosystems: to secure freshwater ecosystems such as peat wetlands, vernal pools, and Critically Endangered freshwater ecosystem types.

The CapeNature Biodiversity Stewardship Programme has been given the mandate by the Western Cape Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning to implement the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy and grow the formal protected area network in the Western Cape Province. The Stewardship programme utilises Section 23 and Section 28 of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No 57 of 2003) to proclaim formally protected Nature Reserves and Protected Environments.

3.8 Climate Change Adaptation Corridors

Climate change is a major threat to the incredible diversity of endemic flora and fauna, and the ecosystems on which they rely: coastlines, wetlands, rivers, mountains, and lowlands alike.

Facilitating the opportunity for ecosystems to adapt to a changing climate is the best strategy and can be achieved through the protection of sites that are large enough and connected enough to continue to function, which offer a diverse range of habitats, and where climate is expected to change less than the surrounding landscape. In the Western Cape, these landscapes and corridors have been identified utilising world-class conservation planning approaches and climate science and promotes the conservation of a set of the most biodiversity significant and threatened climate-adaptation corridors.

Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve is located in the Kleinrivier Mountains to De Mond Nature Reserve mega-corridor (Figure 8), and together with the Botrivier – Riviersonderend and Babilonstoring corridor provide the opportunity to make a significant contribution to the conservation of sandstone fynbos diversity in the southern Overberg, an area which is home to numerous rare, threatened, and endemic species. The corridor comprises montane and lowland fynbos, ranging in altitude from 700 masl to sea level. The corridor is poorly conserved, with the exception of two provincial nature reserves: Salmonsdam and De Mond. The Salmonsdam mountain range has been identified as an important climate refuge, which could be further applied to the entire south slope of the mountain ranges within this corridor, due to the presence of summer southeast cloud and associated precipitation.

Primary threats to the corridor include invasive alien plants and habitat transformation associated with agriculture. The corridor further includes the critical freshwater wetlands and floodplains of the Nuwejaars River which feeds the Agulhas Plain wetlands – the largest remaining lowland wetland area in the Cape Floristic Region, and partly conserved in the Agulhas National Park.

3.9 Strategic Development Framework and Integrated Development Plans

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000, local municipalities in South Africa are required to use integrated development planning to plot future development in their area. An Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a 5-year strategic plan in which the municipal strategic and budget priorities are set. An IDP is intended to be the principal strategic instrument to inform planning and development within a municipality. Among the key components of an IDP are disaster management plans and a Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

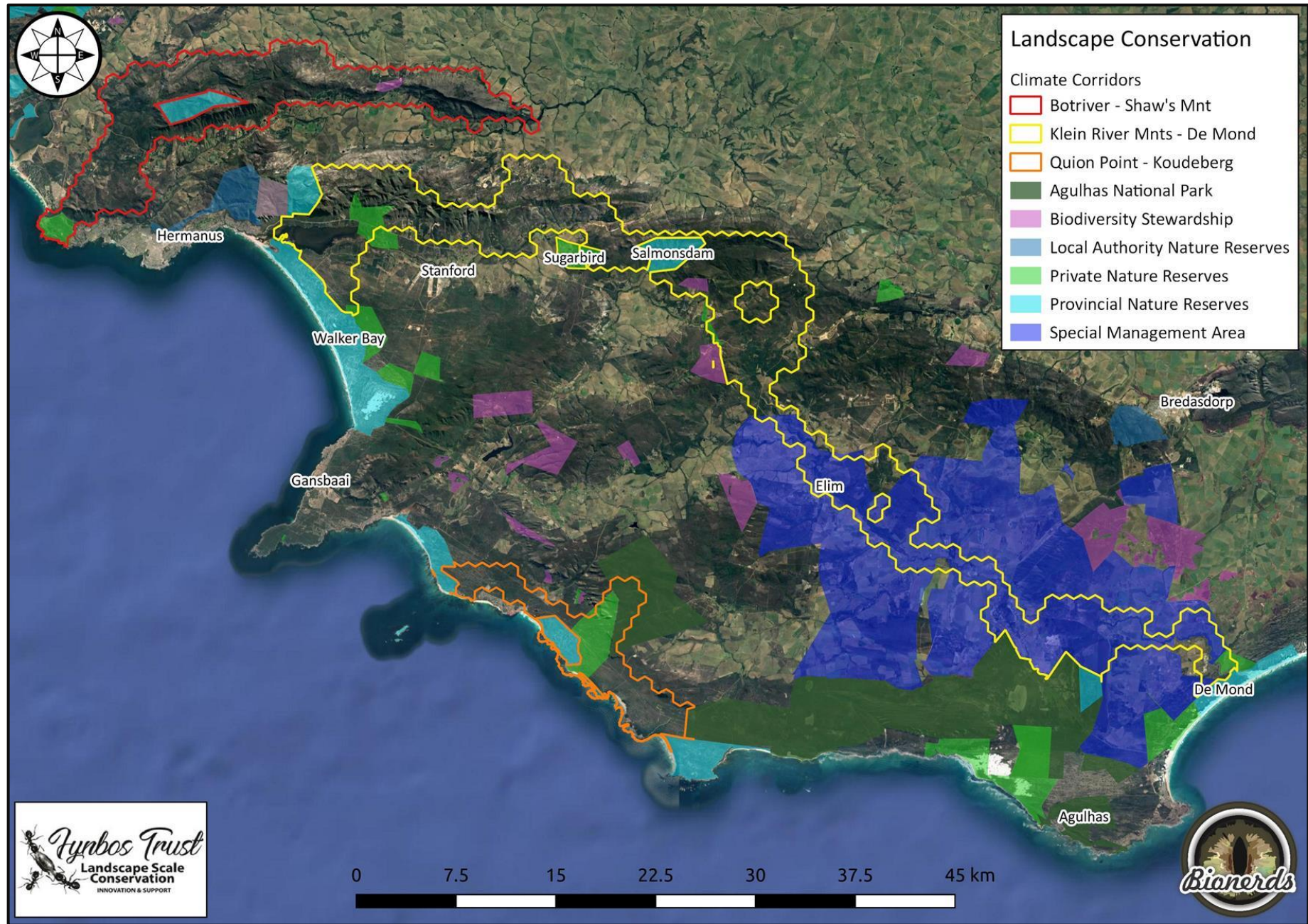


Figure 8. Landscape conservation opportunities in the southern Overberg.

The Vision for the Overberg District SDF is to *“optimise the rich and balanced mix of Overberg’s agriculture, tourism, heritage and conservation resources within their scenic setting...”*. The implications of this vision for conservation is to ensure that private conservation areas must continue to be promoted with careful consideration of appropriate development rights to mobilise the necessary resources for veld rehabilitation and management. This is achieved with the broad Spatial Planning Categories which include Core Areas where no conventional urban development and includes conservation areas, river corridors and ridgeline boundaries; and Buffer Areas which includes undeveloped rural land and extensive agriculture with no development beyond one building per 10 hectares with clustered development nodes.



The Spatial Planning Categories further divide the Core Areas into two categories – Core 1: Formally Protected Areas and Core 2: River and Wetland Corridors. The Core 1 category comprises formally protected natural areas, including large Core Biodiversity Areas identified by SANBI. The Buffer 1 Critical Biodiversity Areas outside of Core 1 areas is a further category which encompasses important vegetation fragments requiring protection that have been identified by SANBI. Landowners are encouraged to protect these areas through Stewardship Agreements or in the establishment of conservancies and should only be utilised for conservation purposes.

The regularisation of Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve meets the vision of the IDP and SDF which is to ensure that *“private conservation areas must continue to be promoted...”* and in terms of the IDP’s identified needs to *“promote the conservation of sensitive natural and cultural heritage resources”*. The importance of Sugarbird PNR within the local, regional planning context is further illustrated when one considers the position of the nature reserve within the local landscape, its potential to form part of a larger Protected Area network and to meet targets in conserving Critical Biodiversity Areas.

3.10 Zonation Scheme

The purpose of a zonation scheme is to inform the intensity and type of land use for a specific site. To ensure that a zonation plan is developed with consideration for management on site but also with an eye towards landscape conservation and corridor potential it is necessary to develop a zonation scheme with national, provincial, and regional plans to ensure that management objectives and land use captures current environmental strategies and include biodiversity spatial planning guidelines to reflect the recommended landuse planning on a provincial level.

Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve is a formally protected Nature Reserve, and as such has been captured within the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan as a Protected Area with the management objective that the area *“Must be kept in a natural state, with a management plan focused on maintaining or improving the state of biodiversity. A benchmark for biodiversity.”* To achieve this objective the following management guidelines are recommended for Protected Areas:

- All operational aspects of managing these areas must be subject to their main purpose, which is to protect and maintain biodiversity and ecological integrity and should be governed by a formally approved management plan including land use activities that support the primary function of these areas as sites for biodiversity conservation.
- The management plan must identify allowable activities, which should be consistent at least with the CBA Irreplaceable category; the location of these allowable activities should be captured in a zonation plan in the management plan.

- Activities relating to the construction of roads, administrative or tourism infrastructure and services (such as water reticulation systems, power lines) that are required to support the primary function of the protected area and its allowable activities, are subject to NEMA authorisation and the Protected Area Management Plan.

The Biodiversity Spatial Plan further recommends the location of these land use activities must be informed by the BSP Map and should be included in zonation schemes. All areas of natural habitat should be subject to implementation of the land use guidelines for Protected Areas, CBAs, and ESAs.

To this end, the Zonation Scheme for Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve has been developed within the categories of the BSP and have been designated categories according to management units and the ecological integrity within each unit.

The extensive work on the zonation of Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve is more detailed than the Zonation as recommended by CapeNature but will inform relevant management priorities for the Fynbos Trust as management authority. The following CapeNature Zones are relevant and equate to the detailed zones as shown in figure 9 below:

Primitive Zone	includes Montane CBA1 Terrestrial Montane CBA1 Aquatic
Nature Access	includes Game Camp CBA2 Terrestrial Game Camp CBA2 Aquatic
Development Low Intensity	includes Private -no natural remaining

The designated zonation scheme for Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve is given as Figure 9 below.

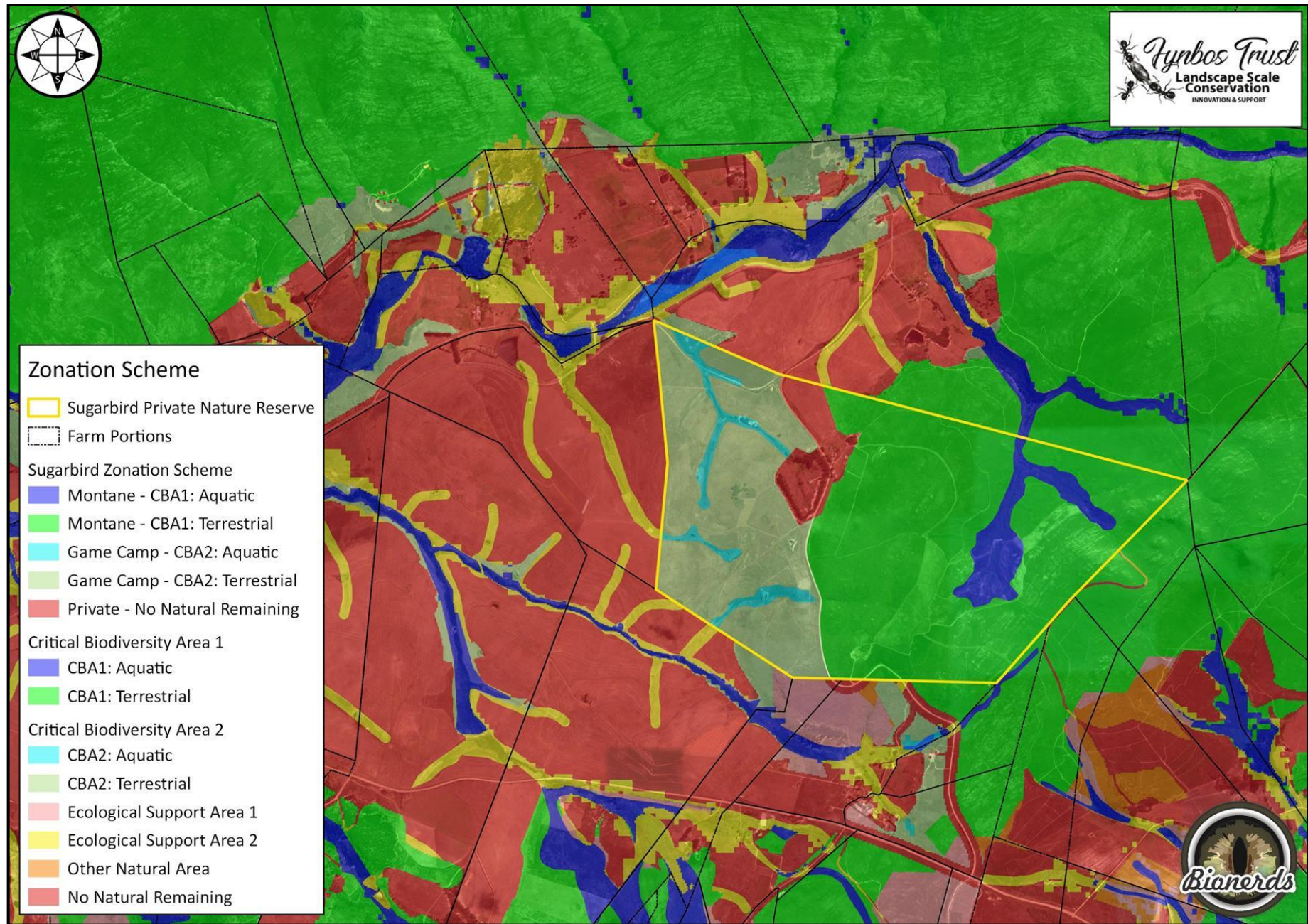


Figure 9. Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve zonation scheme.

3.10.1 Montane Critical Biodiversity Area 1

The montane habitat to the east of the gravel road bisecting Sugarbird Private Nature consists predominately of Overberg Sandstone Fynbos, a Critically Endangered ecosystem, and habitat that can be considered to be 'pristine'. As such, these montane habitats have been zoned as Critical Biodiversity Area 1 and included both terrestrial and aquatic habitats (Table 7).

Table 7. Critical Biodiversity Area 1 zonation categories for montane habitat.

CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREA 1		
Sub-Category	Extent	Objective
Terrestrial	276 Ha	Maintain in a natural or near-natural state, with no further loss of habitat. Degraded areas should be rehabilitated. Only low-impact, biodiversity-sensitive land uses are appropriate.
Aquatic	29 Ha	

The motivation for zoning these habitats as Critical Biodiversity Area 1 include the fact that CBA1 are required to meet biodiversity targets for species, ecosystems or ecological processes and infrastructure which includes: all areas required to meet biodiversity pattern targets, Critically Endangered (CR) ecosystems (terrestrial, wetland, and river types), all areas required to meet ecological infrastructure targets, which are aimed at ensuring the continued existence and functioning of ecosystems and delivery of essential ecosystem services; and critical corridors to maintain landscape connectivity.

3.10.2 Game Camp Critical Biodiversity Area 2

The Game Camp, to the west of the gravel road bisecting Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve, comprises predominantly transformed habitat utilised historically as agricultural production lands. The ecosystem is classified as Elim Ferricrete Fynbos, a Critically Endangered ecosystem, and while large portions of the game camp have been transformed, in valleys and wetlands the habitat is largely intact supported by the fact that the bulb component is active.

Due to historical transformation this management unit has not been classified as CBA1, but qualifies as a Critical Biodiversity Area as this category includes 1) all areas required to meet biodiversity pattern, such as species and ecosystems, targets; 2) Critically Endangered (CR) ecosystems (terrestrial, wetland, and river types); 3) all areas required to meet ecological targets, which are necessary to ensure the persistence and continued functioning of ecosystems and essential ecosystem service delivery; and 4) critical corridors to maintain landscape connectivity. Areas that are degraded or represent secondary vegetation are classified as CBA2.

As such, the Game Camp has been zoned as Critical Biodiversity Area 2 and included both terrestrial and aquatic habitats (Table 8).

Table 8. Critical Biodiversity Area 2 zonation categories for the Game Camp.

CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREA 2		
Sub-Category	Extent	Description
Terrestrial	157,9 Ha	Maintain in a functional, natural, or near-natural state, with no further loss of natural habitat. These areas should be rehabilitated.
Aquatic	19,8 Ha	

3.10.3 Private Area No Natural Remaining

The Biodiversity Spatial Plan captures areas with no natural remaining habitat as areas that have been modified by human activity to the extent that they are no longer natural, and do not contribute to biodiversity targets. These areas may still provide limited biodiversity and ecological infrastructure functions, even if they are never prioritised for conservation action. While these areas offer the most flexibility for land use, they should still be managed in a biodiversity-sensitive manner, aiming to maximise ecological functionality.

On Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve all portions of the Nature Reserve that include homesteads and highly transformed habitat have been captured as Private Areas and assigned the No Natural Remaining BSP category. The Private Area zonation category is given in Table 9.

Table 9. No Natural Remaining zonation categories for the Private Area.

NO NATURAL REMAINING		
Category	Extent	Description
No Natural Remaining	27,7 Ha	Manage land use in a biodiversity-friendly manner, aiming to maximise ecological functionality. In old lands, stabilise ecosystems and manage them to restore ecological functionality, particularly soil carbon and water-related functionality, using indigenous plant cover. Old lands should be burnt and grazed appropriately.

Management objectives and guidelines for each zonation category are given as Table 10 – Critical Biodiversity Area 1, Table 11 – Critical Biodiversity Area 2, and Table 12 – No Natural Remaining.

Table 10. Critical Biodiversity Area 1 management objectives and guidelines.

Category	Management Objective	Guidelines
CBA1: Terrestrial	Maintain in a natural or near-natural state, with no further loss of natural habitat. Degraded areas should be rehabilitated. Only low-impact, biodiversity-sensitive land uses are appropriate.	<p>Biodiversity loss and land use change in CBAs should not be permitted. Unauthorized land use change or degradation by neglect or ignorance must be monitored as a matter of priority.</p> <p>Ideally, conservation management activities should be the primary land use in all irreplaceable areas, or they should at least be managed in ways that have no negative impact on species, ecosystems or ecosystem services.</p> <p>Extensive (low-intensity) livestock or game ranching, if well-managed, may be compatible with the desired management objectives for these areas. These land uses are acceptable if they take into account the specific biodiversity features (e.g. rare species or vegetation remnants) and vulnerabilities (e.g. infestation by invasive alien plants) at each site, if they comply with recommended stocking rates and if any associated infrastructure (required to support the ranching activities) is kept to low levels.</p> <p>Conservation efforts should focus on conserving Species of Conservation Concern and populations of keystone species and species responsible for pollination and seed dispersal.</p> <p>Ideally, development should be avoided in these areas.</p> <p>A specialist study must form part of the Scoping and EIA process for all land use applications in these areas.</p> <p>Degraded areas included in the land parcel, but not the land use proposal, should be restored to natural ecosystem functioning where possible.</p> <p>Integrated (Fire and Alien Vegetation) Management should be given high priority.</p>
CBA1: Aquatic	Maintain in a natural or near-natural state, with no further loss of natural habitat. Degraded areas should be rehabilitated. Only low-impact, biodiversity-sensitive land uses are appropriate.	<p>Freshwater CBAs should be maintained in good ecological condition, and those that are degraded should ideally be rehabilitated to a good condition.</p> <p>Land use practices or activities that will lead to deterioration in the current condition of a freshwater CBA, or that will make rehabilitation difficult, are not acceptable.</p> <p>Any proposed land use change must be subject to an EIA as it is likely to impact on the ecological rivers of the river or wetland ecosystem and can, potentially, alter its functioning or lead to loss of species.</p> <p>Maintain the riparian vegetation and a buffer from other land uses along watercourses and implement rehabilitation measures where there is erosion or other degradation present.</p> <p>Specialist studies by a freshwater ecologist should be conducted if there is a watercourse that is likely to be affected.</p> <p>CBA Rivers, Wetlands and Estuaries have no flexibility in land use options. Any activities that may impact on CBA rivers, wetlands or estuaries, even upstream or in sub-catchments, need to be avoided, or impacts mitigated if they cannot be avoided.</p> <p>If the current ecological condition is good (either natural and unmodified, or largely natural with only small change in habitats and biota), then this condition needs to be maintained.</p> <p>If the current ecological condition is fair to poor (i.e. moderately to severely degraded with significant loss of natural habitat, biota and ecosystem functions), then this needs to be improved through rehabilitation measures. Any further loss of area or ecological condition must be avoided.</p> <p>All aquatic ecosystems must be appropriately buffered. Buffers must be provided for, such that they are 1) adequate for the protection of the ecosystem from the pressures identified above; 2) maintain the ecosystem in a desired or attainable ecological condition; and 3) allow for future rehabilitation or restoration.</p>

Table 11. Critical Biodiversity Area 2 management objectives and guidelines.

Category	Management Objective	Guidelines
CBA2	Maintain in a functional, natural or near-natural state, with no further loss of natural habitat. These areas should be rehabilitated.	<p>Acceptable land uses are those that are least harmful to biodiversity, such as conservation management, or game farming. Large-scale cultivation, mining and urban or industrial development are not appropriate.</p> <p>Extensive (widespread, low intensity) game ranching, if well-managed, is compatible with the desired management objectives for these areas.</p> <p>Implementation of habitat restoration measures to restore the habitat to a better condition.</p> <p>If small-scale land use change is unavoidable, it must be located and designed to be as biodiversity sensitive as possible.</p> <p>A specialist study must be part of the scoping and EIA process for all land use applications in these areas.</p> <p>Should be targeted as high priority areas for rehabilitation and restoration including natural resource management projects utilising Integrated (Fire and Alien Vegetation) Management principles.</p>

Table 12. No Natural Remaining management objectives and guidelines.

Category	Management Objective	Guidelines
No Natural Remaining	Manage land use in a biodiversity-friendly manner, aiming to maximise ecological functionality. In old lands, stabilise ecosystems and manage them to restore ecological functionality, particularly soil carbon and water-related functionality, using indigenous plant cover. Old lands should be burnt and grazed appropriately.	<p>Areas with no natural habitat remaining are preferred sites for higher-impact land uses, and new projects should be located in these areas before modifying any remaining natural habitat.</p> <p>Restoration and re-vegetation should be prioritised where heavily modified areas occur close to land of high biodiversity value or are located such that they could potentially serve useful ecological connectivity functions (such as in ecological corridors).</p> <p>For individual parcels of land identified as having specific actual or potential biodiversity values, develop incentives to restore lost biodiversity and connectivity.</p> <p>When locating land uses in these modified areas, consider the off-site impacts they may have on neighbouring areas of natural habitat, especially if these are of high biodiversity value. For example, controlling use of pesticides in modified areas, because of the impacts on neighbouring areas of natural habitat.</p> <p>Encourage landowners and developers to use indigenous plants, especially trees, where aesthetic or functional options exist.</p>

OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES



4. Operational Management Guidelines

Natural resource management must be based on the principles of adaptive management whereby management decisions are made using the best available information and performance is monitored with the aim of obtaining better information. Decision making is therefore aimed at achieving the best outcome based on current understanding, while assessing impact to inform and improve future management interventions.

This section identifies management objectives for core natural resources management principles: fire and invasive alien plants, soil erosion, species of special concern and game management grouping each under specific management objectives and key performance areas. Targets are identified for achieving each programme's management objectives and stipulates management activities according to key deliverables according to current best practice.

4.1 Biodiversity and Ecological Components

4.1.1 Fire Management

Management Objective: *To maintain a natural fire regime that best serves the ecological functioning of fire driven ecosystems. Prescribed burns should be utilised to promote a veld age mosaic according to natural fire frequency and to manage towards the control of Invasive Alien Plants. Firebreaks will be prioritised to promote access to combatting wildfires and may not be along property boundary lines. Collaboration on a landscape scale will be prioritised for fire management.*

Fire is an essential ecosystem process in fynbos. It provides the disturbance and stimulus that has contributed to the unprecedented floristic response experienced in the Cape Floristic Region. Fire is essential for the continued functioning of the fynbos ecosystem and the continued evolution of habitat and species. Due to the fragmentation of the natural landscape, fire can no longer operate naturally at a landscape scale and where the possibility exists within montane habitat, the possibility of runaway fires with loss of infrastructure and life generally lead to the adoption of fire suppression tactics. It is therefore necessary to facilitate the process across smaller compartments to promote the persistence of biodiversity and ecological function.

The primary use of fire as a management tool is to maintain viable populations of all existing plant and animal species. Other management benefits offered with the implementation of fire as a management tool include the reduction of fuel loads minimising associated risk of uncontrolled wildfire, the control of invasive alien plants, and to increase water yield in mountain catchments. The

use of a controlled burning programme should always be informed by ecological best practice, where feasible. CapeNature recommends that the following ecological guidelines should be considered:

- Burning should be undertaken in such a way that it maintains spatial and temporal heterogeneity within the landscape. A patch mosaic of burnt and un-burnt areas should be maintained. A variety of veld ages is the best way to maintain species diversity.
- Season - burn vegetation at the end of autumn, never in winter or spring. Generally, a late summer or early autumn burn is best for fynbos species, however, prescribed burning in the summer months (Nov – Feb) is seldom advised due to the risk of runaway fires. Burning is usually only feasible in March and April. The season for prescribed burns in the Western Cape is the 15 January – 15 May.
- Frequency – Do not burn too frequently. Fynbos should be burnt at intervals between 8 and 20 years, while Renosterveld at 7 to 12-year intervals. No fire should be permitted in fynbos until at least 50% of the population of the slowest-maturing species in an area have flowered for at least three successive seasons. Similarly, a fire is probably not necessary unless a third or more of the plants of these slow-maturing species are senescent (dying or no longer producing flowers and seeds). Prescribed burns should generally not occur more often than every seven years as this may result in a loss of species that have not matured and produced seeds.
- The intensity of a fire is influenced by the fuel load, fuel moisture, relative humidity, and wind speed. The intensity can be manipulated by either reducing the fuel load by burning more often or by selecting the conditions that will lead to the desired type of fire.
- Burning must be undertaken with consideration of the biodiversity conservation requirements of the site and the need to protect rare and endangered species.
- The fire breaks should be prepared and maintained annually in a manner that is least damaging to the environment and aesthetics of the property. To this end current management roads and tracks should be utilised.
- Burning and fire management must be undertaken in a safe manner that is legally compliant with the National Veld and Forest Fire Act (No.101 of 1998).

Historical fire data was captured utilising provincial fire area data and the extent of uncontrolled wildfires was used to generate fire history maps relevant to the Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve. Uncontrolled wildfires occurred between 2001 and 2006 (Figure 10) and 2010 and 2013 (Figure 11). The Management Authority has implemented a number of prescribed burns which are illustrated in Figure 12.

The key deliverables and management activities for Fire Management is given as Table 13.

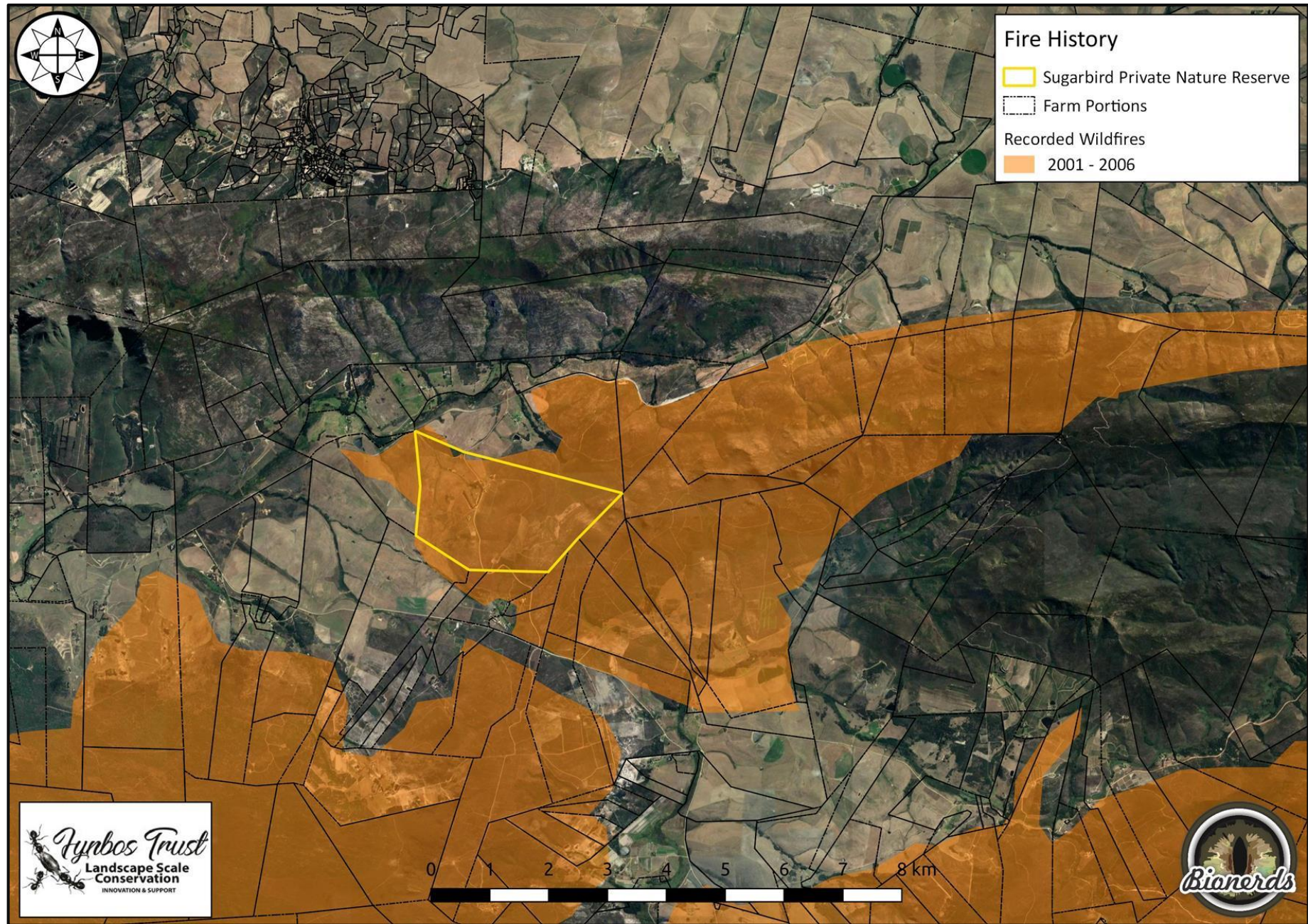


Figure 10. The extent of uncontrolled wildfires in the vicinity of Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve from 2001 through 2006.

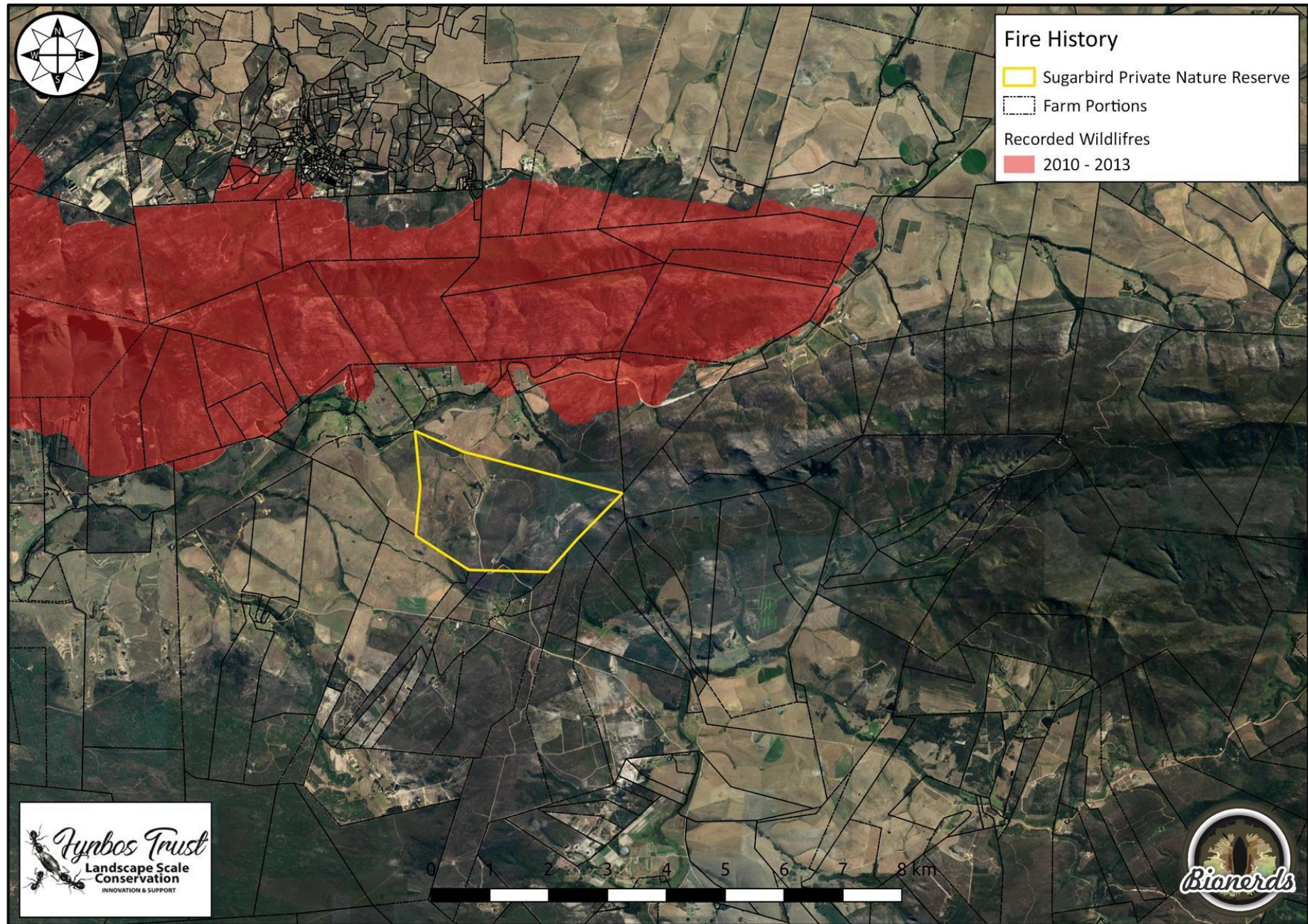


Figure 11. The extent of uncontrolled wildfires in the vicinity of Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve from 2010 through 2013.

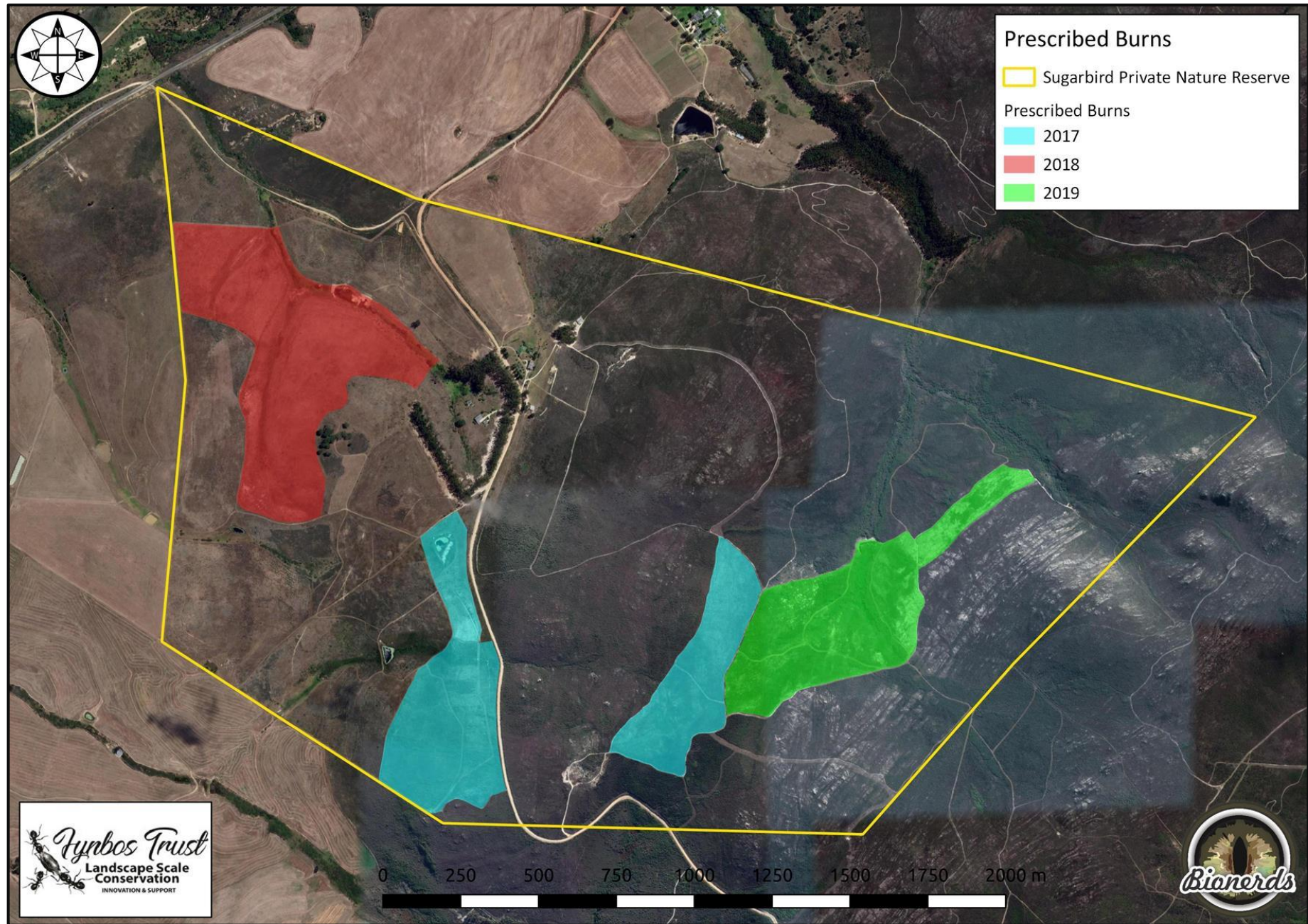


Figure 12. Prescribed burns implemented on Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve for the period 2017 through 2019.

Table 13. Fire Management key deliverables and management activities required to meet the management objective.

Key Performance Area: Biodiversity and Ecological Components			
Management Objective: Fire Management			
To maintain a natural fire regime that best serves the ecological functioning of fire driven ecosystems. Prescribed burns should be utilised to promote a veld age mosaic according to natural fire frequency and to manage towards the control of Invasive Alien Plants. Firebreaks will be prioritised to promote access to combatting wildfires and may not be along property boundary lines. Collaboration on a landscape scale will be prioritised for fire management.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Ensure Fire Readiness	Ensure Membership of the local Fire Protection Association (FPA). Membership of the FPA must be maintained, and meetings attended as required.	MA	Annually
	Staff must be trained and provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and equipment must be in proper working order.	MA	Ongoing
	Fire readiness must be maintained during as per the requirements of the FPA and relevant legislation (National Veld and Forest Fire Act No 1 of 1998) must be adhered to.	MA	Ongoing
	Cross border firebreak agreements should be implemented under the direction of the FPA. Individual landowners will need to secure cross-border agreements with their direct neighbours in conjunction with the FPA. Firebreaks are required to protect infrastructure and to facilitate access in the event of combatting uncontrolled wildfires. As such firebreaks should be strategic and not follow property boundaries. Landowners well need to secure agreements with the direct neighbours to ensure legal compliance.	MA / GOFPA	31-Jul-22
Fire Management Strategy	Generate and update Fire History Maps as required.	Bionerds	As Required
	Implement a Prescribed Burn Strategy to promote a mosaic of veld ages mosaic that will increase the effectiveness of combatting uncontrolled wildfires. Burns must meet ecological requirements and follow relevant permitting approval (FPA, DAFF, ODM).	MA	Ongoing
	Ensure that IAP Budget is in place prior to implementing controlled burns to control the germination of Invasive Alien Plant seed bank in units prioritised for controlled burns. Controlled burns should only be implemented where ecologically viable, adequate budget is available for alien vegetation clearing post-burn and is not a direct threat to infrastructure	MA	As Required

4.1.2 Alien Vegetation Management

Management Objective: *To minimise the spread of invasive alien plant species and to maintain the gains from past clearing operations where species have been brought to a manageable level.*

The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEMBA), Act No 10 of 2004 places a legal responsibility on landowners to control invading alien plants on their properties. Section 70 of the Biodiversity Act assigns a category to invasive species that prescribes where the establishment and spread of each species must be curtailed. The species on Sugarbird PNR fall within Category 1b: Invasive species which must be controlled and wherever possible, removed and destroyed. Any form of trade or planting is strictly prohibited. Species in this category that occur on Sugarbird PNR include *Acacia longifolia*, *Acacia cyclops*, *Leptospermum laevigatum* and *Eucalyptus spp.* and must be eradicated wherever they are located. CapeNature recommend the following guiding principles in developing alien clearing programmes:

- Invasive alien plant control will require an ongoing programme that prioritises key infestations along water courses, drainage lines and upper catchment areas.
- Initial clearing efforts should focus on areas of young, less dense alien plants, as well as those areas containing infestations that are most likely to spread into new areas.
- All follow-up requirements must be strictly adhered to otherwise the problem will be exacerbated.

Alien vegetation across the entire reserve is in a maintenance phase and alien clearing units are therefore linked to management units. Sweeps across the reserve are undertaken annually and invasive alien plants are eradicated wherever they are located. Areas where prescribed burns are undertaken are prioritised for follow-up operations to ensure that any IAP seeds which germinate are eliminated immediately.

Within the Private (Homestead) and Game Camp units the presence of *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* and *Pinus pinea* are exempted from control due to heritage, wind breaks, shade provision and beehive production. New recruitment of any of these species will not be tolerated and seedlings must be prioritised for immediate clearing. The distribution of exempted IAPs is illustrated in Figure 13 below. The targets and deliverables necessary to achieve the management objectives for Alien Vegetation Management are listed in Table 14. A best practice guide to managing invasive alien plants for land users in the Cape Floral Region has been produced by the Fynbos Trust and WWF South Africa and is available for download at: https://www.wwf.org.za/our_research/publications/?34703/practical-guide-invasive-alien-plants.

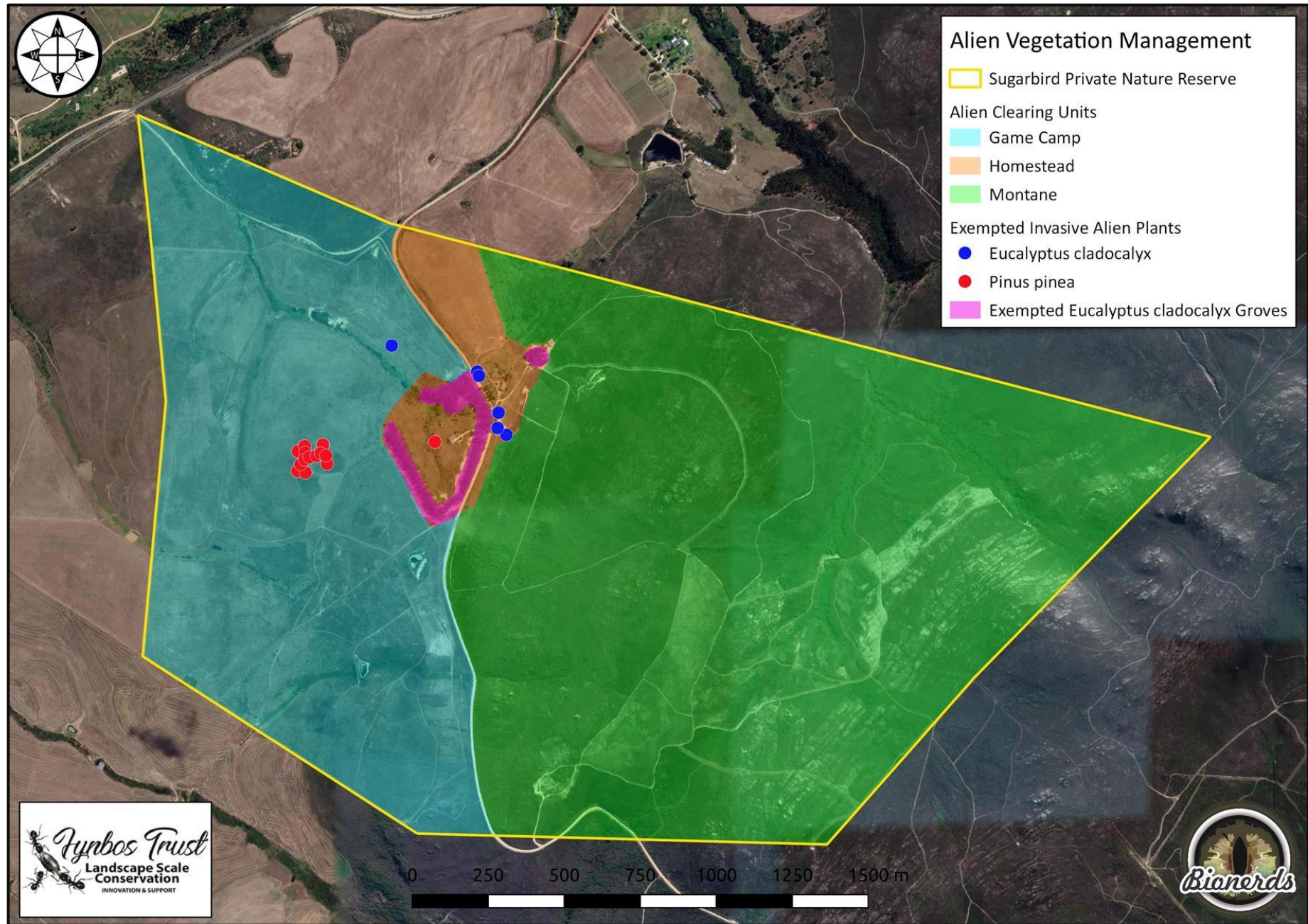


Figure 13. Alien Vegetation Management on Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve.

Table 14. Alien Vegetation Management key deliverables and management activities required to meet the management objective.

Key Performance Area: Biodiversity and Ecological Components			
Management Objective: Alien Vegetation Management			
To minimise the spread of invasive alien plant species and to maintain the gains from past clearing operations where species have been brought to a manageable level.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Implement Control of Alien Vegetation	Map the distribution and density of Invasive Alien Plants on the reserve. The location of exempted IAPs must be captured spatially.	Bionerds	Annually
	Eradicate and Control Spread of Invasive Vegetation where applicable as per National Environmental Biodiversity Act (NEMBA) Regulations.	MA	Ongoing
	Undertake annual sweeps of the reserve to ensure maintenance phase is maintained.	MA	Ongoing
	Prioritise areas where prescribed burns have been implemented for follow up post-burn to target the germinations of the IAP seed bank.	MA	Ongoing
	Ensure that surrounding landowners are actively clearing invasive vegetation to minimise spread into maintenance phase alien clearing units.	MA	Ongoing

4.1.3 Soil Erosion Prevention and Control

Management Objective: *To halt the degradation of ecosystems through soil erosion by assessing problem erosions areas annually and combatting erosion accordingly.*

Areas which have been impacted by human activities, such as roads, footpaths, overgrazing or alien vegetation clearing, can lead to ecosystem and habitat degradation, often through soil erosion. Best practice natural resource management interventions to prevent the loss of topsoil and to decrease water runoff on roads and footpaths should be implemented.

The deliverables and management activities necessary to achieve the soil erosion prevention and control management objective are listed in Table 15.

4.1.4 Baseline Data Collection and Monitoring

Management Objective: *To develop a biodiversity resource inventory and monitor priority Species of Special Concern.*

Information on the locality of Rare, Endangered and Endemic species is necessary to ensure effective management and monitoring of populations. This objective aims to improve the biological knowledge base through the implementation and promotion of effective baseline data collection and research opportunities.

To better understand the ecosystem, habitat and species that require conservation efforts, it is necessary to develop an ecological understanding for Species of Conservation Concern and their associated ecosystems. Decisions on how best to implement effective conservation management interventions that will ensure the resilience and persistence of these species, ecological process and ecosystem function can then be made based on sound data.

The development of a baseline resource inventory is necessary to capture the full range of faunal and floral species recorded on Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve. A cost-effective method of developing an inventory is to rely on citizen science projects such as iNaturalist, the South African Bird Atlas Project and the Virtual Museum. Where priority species are identified, it is necessary to implement monitoring projects to ensure that partnerships can be developed to garner expert input and support in the conservation of the identified species.

iNaturalist is an online citizen science platform that records all observations of plants, insects, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds etc. made by citizen scientists, or specialist experts that visits an area and submits their sightings on the platform. This is valuable for scientific and resource management, assisting with the understanding of the occurrence, distribution, and habitat preferences of biota in our natural environment. iNaturalist offers the opportunity to define a project on a specific property, whereafter all observation made within the boundary set for that property will be allocated to the project and can be used to create a dynamic biodiversity inventory – which is always available to the landowner to advise and support management of the property.

The Southern African Bird Atlas Project (SABAP2) is a citizen science project designed to map the distribution of birds across South Africa. SABAP2 is the follow-up project to the Southern African Bird Atlas Project (SABAP1), which took place from 1987-1991. The second bird atlas project began in 2007 and is ongoing. Data is collected when volunteers select a geographical ‘pentad’ on a map and record all the bird species seen within a set time frame. The data is uploaded to the SABAP2 database and is used for research and analysis by several different agencies, including the South African National Biodiversity Institute, BirdLife South Africa. More than 17 million records have been collected since 2007 and the dataset is key to determining the conservation status of bird species, correctly assigning red-list status, and establishing Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, as well as forming the basis for informing environmental impact assessments. Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve is located in pentad 3425_1930 (Addendum 25) and the avifaunal data for the pentad is provided as Addendum 26.

Determining the spatial distribution of plant communities on the reserve will provide the most accurate fine-scale composition of habitat structure and species distribution on the reserve. This research component will directly feed into prioritising Species of Special Concern on Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve and provide an opportunity to assess veld condition, estimate population health of threatened plant species and monitor Species of Special Concern.

The targets and deliverables necessary to achieve the Baseline Data Collection and Monitoring management objectives are listed in Table 16.



Table 15. Soil Erosion Prevention and Control key deliverables and management activities required to meet the management objective.

Key Performance Area: Biodiversity and Ecological Components			
Management Objective: Soil Erosion Prevention and Control			
To halt the degradation of ecosystems through soil erosion by assessing problem erosions areas annually and combatting erosion accordingly.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Prevent and Mitigate Soil Erosion	Problem erosion areas such as roads, trails and firebreaks should be assessed annually to ensure early detection of soil erosion which should then be combatted accordingly.	MA	Annually

Table 16. Baseline Data Collection and Monitoring key deliverables and management activities required to meet the management objective.

Key Performance Area: Biodiversity and Ecological Components			
Management Objective: Baseline Data Collection and Monitoring			
To develop a biodiversity resource inventory and monitor priority Species of Special Concern.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Baseline Data Collection	Develop and Populate a Baseline Database Inventory. Camera Trap Surveys should be implemented where possible. Avifaunal data collation should include the collation and submission of data into the Animal Demography Unit (ADU) South African Bird Atlas Project (SABAP). A Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve Project should be registered in iNaturalist https://www.inaturalist.org/ to add observations and grow the baseline database inventory.	Bionerds	Ongoing
Monitoring	Identify and monitor priority Species of Conservation Concern for the reserve.	Bionerds	Ongoing
Research	Assess veld condition, identify plant community composition and estimate population health of threatened plant species.	Bionerds	31-Jul-22

4.1.5 Wildlife

Management Objective: *To ensure effective conservation of faunal species, populations, and inter-relationships in order to enhance biodiversity and maintain and improve ecosystem functioning.*

A variety of wildlife species are indigenous to the Western Cape province; however, many species have become extirpated, and the conservation of species is therefore an important contribution to maintaining ecosystem functioning. Wildlife management programs should prioritise the ecological objectives while integrating socioeconomics to maximise the value to biodiversity but also to minimize the human-wildlife conflict.

The reintroduction of species can enhance the conservation value of the protected area, but all reintroductions must be based on sound ecological principles. CapeNature should be consulted on the translocation and reintroduction of all wildlife, specifically with respect to policies that inform adequate enclosure and translocation of game. Small antelope species such as Cape grysbok, common duiker, steenbok, bushbuck, grey rhebuck occur naturally in the many ecosystems across the province and move freely between farms. As such, there is currently no need to manage these populations.

CapeNature recommends the following guidelines with respect to wildlife management:

- Maintain only those species indigenous to your region.
- Remove extra-limital species from the property.
- Before reintroduction the following points need to be considered:
 - Was the desired species naturally resident in the area?
 - Why did the animal become extinct in the area?
 - Is that causal factor still a threat?
 - Is the habitat still suitable for the species?
 - What are the potential negative effects of the reintroduction?
 - Where is the nearest existing population?
- Obtain all necessary permits from CapeNature for wildlife management.

Ecosystems have evolved alongside indigenous grazers and browsers, and it is recommended that feeding behaviour is emulated. In the best-case scenario, a high concentration of animals of mixed feeding habits (bulk, selective and concentrate feeders) exert a high pressure on the grasses and browse components in the ecosystem and when the quantity and/or quality of forage decreases, the species will move off. Ecosystems will then experience a period of recovery and because all plants are utilised equally the vegetation composition will not be altered.

Where the movement of wildlife has been restricted, the mismanagement of game numbers and game composition can not only alter vegetation species composition, reduce cover, and cause erosion, but can also threaten biodiversity. The correct utilisation of vegetation by wildlife is an essential tool to maintain ecosystem health and vegetation structure. Key factors to ensure that grazing and browsing has a beneficial impact include stocking rates (Ha/LSU - hectares per large stock unit), habitat quality and grazing camp size.

The Game Camp management unit is the only portion of Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve where movement of game is actively restricted as required by CapeNature policies where Bontebok, *Damaliscus pygargus*, are translocated. A small herd was introduced to the nature reserve and are restricted to the previously transformed habitat in the game camp. Water is provided within the game across numerous dams, while grazing lawns are actively promoted through management interventions. It is recommended that long-term veld condition monitoring is implemented to ensure that grazing activities have the desired outcome.

The targets and deliverables necessary to achieve the Wildlife management objectives are listed in Table 17.



Table 17. Wildlife Management key deliverables and management activities required to meet the management objective.

Key Performance Area: Biodiversity and Ecological Components			
Management Objective: Wildlife			
To ensure effective conservation of faunal species, populations, and inter-relationships in order to enhance biodiversity and maintain and improve ecosystem functioning.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Wildlife Management	Manage the introduction and offtakes of wildlife on the reserve.	MA	Ongoing
	Monitor and evaluate the health of faunal populations.	MA	Ongoing
	Monitor and evaluate the impact of fauna on the ecosystem.	Bionerds	Annually
	Undertake veld condition assessments to determine carrying capacity relative to climatic and rainfall cycles.	Bionerds	Annually

4.2 Management Authority Effectiveness and Sustainability

The objectives in this key performance area are often neglected in Protected Area Management Plans yet the management objectives are essential for the long-term, successful implementation of the management plan.

4.2.1 Legal Compliance

Management Objective: *To ensure all reserve declaration documentation is in order and that all activities are compliant with relevant legislation and policies.*

The Management Authority is mandated to enforce laws related to the conservation of the site, which prohibit particular activities. In fulfilling this role, CapeNature recommends that the Fynbos Trust will adhere to the following guiding principles:

- The Management Authority will comply with its legal and reporting commitments, according to the National Environmental Management: Protected Area Act.
- The Management Authority will adhere to legislative requirements and permitting for all development, water management and biodiversity management activities.

With respect to the regularisation process, it is important to ensure that the outstanding legislative steps are completed to finalise the legal compliance of Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve with all requirements of the Protected Area Act. The targets and deliverables necessary to achieve the Legal Compliance management objective is listed in Table 18.

4.2.2 Management Infrastructure and Equipment

Management Objective: *The reserve has the necessary infrastructure and equipment to enable the cost-effective achievement of the management objectives.*

In order for Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve to operate effectively, adequate infrastructure needs to be developed and maintained for management purposes. CapeNature recommends that infrastructure must be provided to ensure the effective management and operation of the nature reserve, and infrastructure must be maintained to avoid any damage to the environment and ensure the safety of staff and visitors to the site. The targets and deliverables necessary to achieve the infrastructure and management objective is listed in Table 19 and Sugarbird PNR infrastructure is illustrated in Figure 14.

Table 18. Legal Compliance key deliverables and management activities required to meet the management objective.

Key Performance Area: Management Authority Effectiveness and Sustainability.			
Management Objective: Legal Compliance			
To ensure all reserve declaration documentation is in order and that all activities are compliant with relevant legislation and policies.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Legal Compliance	Validation and Management Authority Agreements signed by landowner and MEC.	MA	As Required
	Ensure Notarial Deed with surveyor diagram and title deed restrictions are executed by the Notary and registered at the Deeds Office.	MA	As Required
	Ensure that the nature reserve is rezoned to appropriate conservation zoning (Open Space I).	MA	As Required
	Ensure that Annual Review of Annual Plan of Operations is completed and submitted to CapeNature.	MA	31-Jul-22
	Review and Revise Annual Plan of Operations as necessary.	MA	Annually
	Review and Revise Protected Area Management Plan as necessary.	MA	31-Jul-26

Table 19. Management Infrastructure and Equipment key deliverables and management activities required to meet the management objective.

Key Performance Area: Management Authority Effectiveness and Sustainability.			
Management Objective: Management Infrastructure and Equipment.			
The reserve has the necessary infrastructure and equipment to enable the cost-effective achievement of the management objectives.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Infrastructure and Equipment	Infrastructure needed to support personnel in implementing the management plan is in place.	MA	Ongoing
	Personnel have the necessary vehicles and equipment to carry out management activities.	MA	Ongoing
	Infrastructure is maintained and equipment serviced and kept in safe working order.	MA	Ongoing

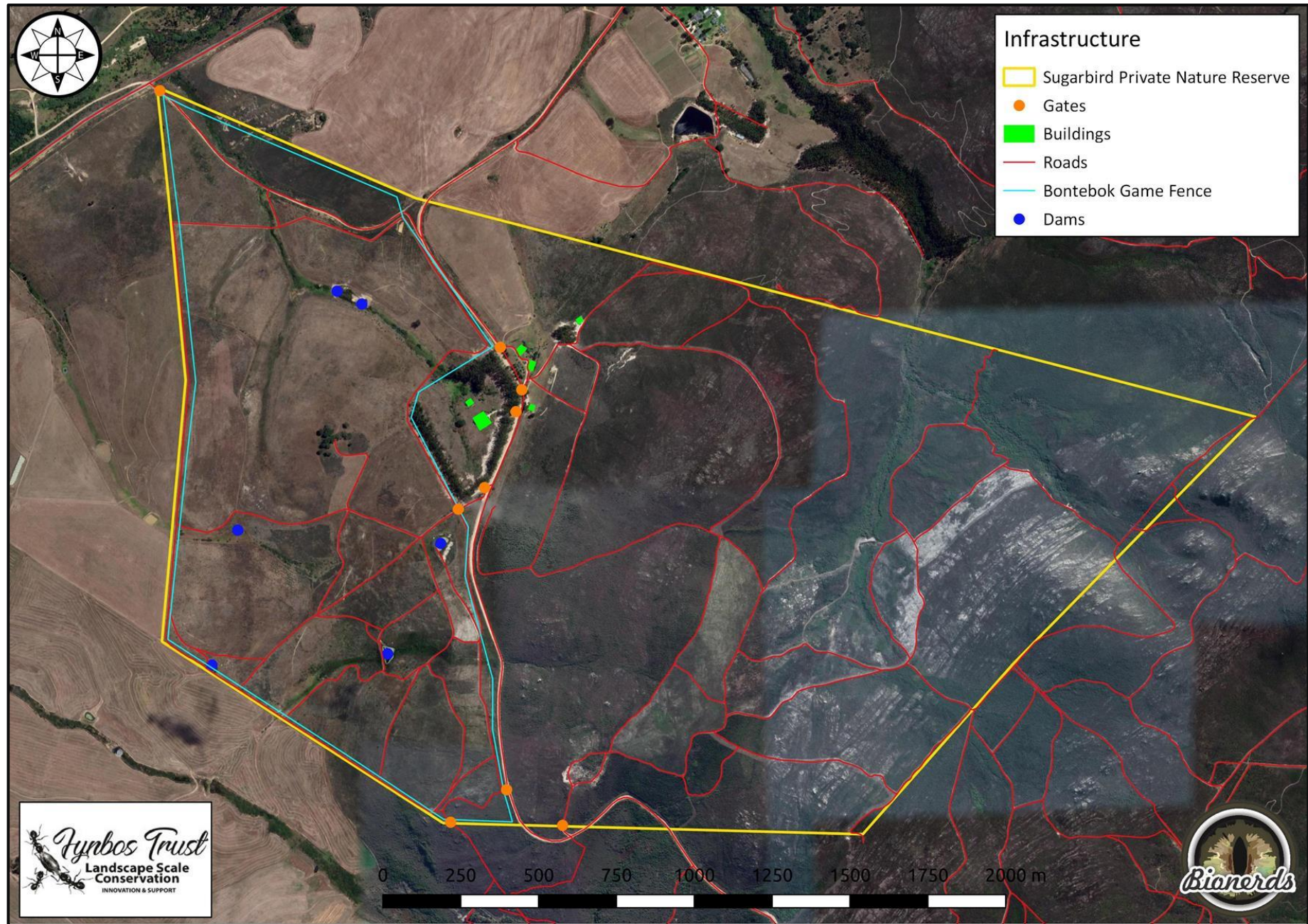


Figure 14. Management infrastructure on Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve.

4.2.3 Signage, Access Control and Security

Management Objective: *Signage, access control and security measures are put in place that effectively address related threats.*

Access to the Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve is strictly controlled. Fencing is in place across the entire reserve boundary and along both side of the gravel road that bisects the nature reserve. Law enforcement efforts will be coordinated with CapeNature and the South African Police Service to address any offences and breaches of the law. Law enforcement at the site will be undertaken through surveillance, monitoring and appropriate reaction in the event of an offence.

The targets and deliverables necessary to achieve the Signage, Access Control and Security management objective is listed in Table 20.

4.2.4 Research and Management Knowledge

Management Objective: *Knowledge on how to achieve management objectives is gathered, documented, and shared to increase management effectiveness.*

To achieve the targets of the management objectives, the Management Authority should apply best practice knowledge and, where applicable, scientific research to determine the most effective management strategies and interventions. Much of this knowledge resides with the Management Authority, but specialised insight from partner organisations and/or specialists may provide value.

Where specific research is required to determine the best course of action to achieve a desired outcome it becomes necessary to establish partnerships with academic institutions and providing a site for researchers to investigate management challenges that will increase the knowledge base.

Best practice natural resource management tools and lessons should be passed onto to conservation agencies and partner organisations through mentorship and knowledge exchange workshops. The Fynbos Trust Knowledge Exchange community which meets quarterly is the target for sharing research management and knowledge.

The targets and deliverables necessary to achieve the Signage, Access Control and Security management objective is listed in Table 21.

Table 20. Signage, Access Control and Security key deliverables and management activities required to meet the management objective.

Key Performance Area: Management Authority Effectiveness and Sustainability.			
Management Objective: Signage, Access Control and Security.			
Signage, access control and security measures are put in place that effectively address related threats.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Signage, Access Control and Security	The perimeter boundary of the reserve is clearly marked with fencing and signage.	MA	Ongoing
	Access onto the reserve is restricted with locked gates and controlled through a limited number of entry points.	MA	Ongoing
	Ensure appropriate signage along fence and at access points.	MA	Ongoing
	Security measures are put in place to address specific threats.	MA	Ongoing
	Maintain records of illegal trespassing and poaching incidents.	MA	As Required

Table 21. Research and Management Knowledge key deliverables and management activities required to meet the management objective.

Key Performance Area: Management Authority Effectiveness and Sustainability.			
Management Objective: Research and Management Knowledge.			
Knowledge on how to achieve management objectives is gathered, documented and shared to increase management effectiveness.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Research and Management Knowledge	Address knowledge gaps through desk-top research, scientific research and getting advice from specialists.	MA	Ongoing
	Use increased knowledge and research findings to improve management effectiveness.	MA	Ongoing
	Promote knowledge sharing and training through knowledge exchanges and mentorship.	MA	Ongoing

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN



5. Implementation of the Management Plan

5.1 Budget and Costing Plan

Below is an estimated breakdown of management costs for each management objective over the ten-year period of the Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve Protected Area Management Plan. The estimated amounts listed in Table 22 below are considered to be realistic in-terms of the Management Authorities forecasted budget at the time of drafting this management plan. Detailed budgets developed for successive Annual Plans of Operation will override this costing estimate.

Table 22. Estimated annual management cost breakdown for the Sugarbird PNR.

Management Objective	2025 - 2026	2026 - 2027	2027 - 2028	2028 - 2029	2029 - 2030
Fire Management	280 000	200 000	200 000	220 000	240 000
Alien Vegetation Management	350 000	300 000	300 000	320 000	350 000
Soil Erosion Prevention and Control	30 000	45 000	50 000	50 000	60 000
Baseline Data Collection and Monitoring	25 000	35 000	40 000	50 000	50 000
Wildlife Management	35 000	50 000	50 000	35 000	40 000
Legal Compliance	20 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000
Management Infrastructure and Equipment	85 000	100 000	120 000	150 000	180 000
Signage, Access Control and Security	60 000	150 000	150 000	180 000	200 000
Research Management and Knowledge	60 000	150 000	150 000	180 000	200 000
Estimated Annual Management Cost	825 000	1 055 000	1 085 000	1 210 000	1 145 000

5.2 Annual Review and Planning

An annual review of the implementation of the Protected Area Management Plan will be undertaken in order to determine how effectively the management plan has been implemented and assist in determining the focus for the subsequent annual plan of operations and the associated time frames and budgets. The annual review should promote effective adaptive management by identifying changes and modifying management interventions.

The Annual Audit (Addendum 27) will form the basis of the management plan review. The Annual Plan of Operation (APO) is in a similar format to the Annual Audit, allowing for a seamless transition of information from Audit to new APO.

5.3 Annual Plan of Operation

The Annual Plan of Operation is an integral component of the Protected Area Management Plan. The 2021 – 2022 Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve APO is provided as Table 23.

As part of the reviews in preparation for the Annual Audit, the Management Authority should compile the list of management actions for the following years APO as well as allocating responsibility for implementing management activities and setting timeframes for delivery of targets.

CapeNature recommends that the following steps are undertaken during the review process:

- Review the performance in achieving the preceding years APO under each Management Objective. Determine actual performance relative to the targets set. Identify challenges experienced and determine methods to overcome them.
- Revise targets, activities, responsibilities, and timeframes for each Management Objective. Allocate budget to achieve targets accordingly.

The annual review can be utilised to plan and develop the following years APO and prepare the Annual Audit for submission to CapeNature. The activity provides planning essential to the effective management of the nature reserve while ensuring that legislative compliance with respect to the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act is maintained.

5.4 Management Plan Review

The Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve Protected Area Management Plan is adopted for the period 1 August 2021 through 31 July 2031. Legislation stipulates a maximum of a five-year management period prior to the revision of the management plan. The annual reviews and audits will be utilised to review and where necessary, revise, the protected area management plan every five years to ensure that legislative compliance is maintained.



Table 23. Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve Annual Plan of Operations: 2025 – 2026.

Annual Plan of Operations: 2025 - 2026 (1 of 5)			
Key Performance Area: Biodiversity and Ecological Components			
Management Objective: Fire Management			
To maintain a natural fire regime that best serves the ecological functioning of fire driven ecosystems. Prescribed burns should be utilised to promote a veld age mosaic according to natural fire frequency and to manage towards the control of Invasive Alien Plants. Firebreaks will be prioritised to promote access to combatting wildfires and may not be along property boundary lines. Collaboration on a landscape scale will be prioritised for fire management.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Ensure Fire Readiness	Ensure Membership of the local Fire Protection Association (FPA). Membership of the FPA must be maintained, and meetings attended as required.	MA	Annually
	Staff must be trained and provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and equipment must be in proper working order.	MA	Ongoing
	Fire readiness must be maintained during as per the requirements of the FPA and relevant legislation (National Veld and Forest Fire Act No 1 of 1998) must be adhered to.	MA	Ongoing
	Cross border firebreak agreements should be implemented under the direction of the FPA. Individual landowners will need to secure cross-border agreements with their direct neighbours in conjunction with the FPA. Firebreaks are required to protect infrastructure and to facilitate access in the event of combatting uncontrolled wildfires. As such firebreaks should be strategic and not follow property boundaries. Landowners well need to secure agreements with the direct neighbours to ensure legal compliance.	MA / GOFPA	31-Jul-25
Fire Management Strategy	Generate and update Fire History Maps as required.	Bionerds	As Required
	Implement a Prescribed Burn Strategy to promote a mosaic of veld ages mosaic that will increase the effectiveness of combatting uncontrolled wildfires. Burns must meet ecological requirements and follow relevant permitting approval (FPA, DAFF, ODM).	MA	Ongoing
	Ensure that IAP Budget is in place prior to implementing controlled burns to control the germination of Invasive Alien Plant seed bank in units prioritised for controlled burns. Controlled burns should only be implemented where ecologically viable, adequate budget is available for alien vegetation clearing post-burn and is not a direct threat to infrastructure	MA	As Required

Annual Plan of Operations: 2025 - 2026 (2 of 5)			
Key Performance Area: Biodiversity and Ecological Components			
Management Objective: Alien Vegetation Management			
To minimise the spread of invasive alien plant species and to maintain the gains from past clearing operations where species have been brought to a manageable level.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Implement Control of Alien Vegetation	Map the distribution and density of Invasive Alien Plants on the reserve. The location of exempted IAPs must be captured spatially.	Bionerds	Annually
	Eradicate and Control Spread of Invasive Vegetation where applicable as per National Environmental Biodiversity Act (NEMBA) Regulations.	MA	Ongoing
	Undertake annual sweeps of the reserve to ensure maintenance phase is maintained.	MA	Ongoing
	Prioritise areas where prescribed burns have been implemented for follow up post-burn to target the germinations of the IAP seed bank.	MA	Ongoing
	Ensure that surrounding landowners are actively clearing invasive vegetation to minimise spread into maintenance phase alien clearing units.	MA	Ongoing
Key Performance Area: Biodiversity and Ecological Components			
Management Objective: Soil Erosion Prevention and Control			
To halt the degradation of ecosystems through soil erosion by assessing problem erosions areas annually and combatting erosion accordingly.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Prevent and Mitigate Soil Erosion	Problem erosion areas such as roads, trails and firebreaks should be assessed annually to ensure early detection of soil erosion which should then be combatted accordingly.	MA	Annually

Annual Plan of Operations: 2025 - 2026 (3 of 5)			
Key Performance Area: Biodiversity and Ecological Components			
Management Objective: Baseline Data Collection and Monitoring			
To develop a biodiversity resource inventory and monitor priority Species of Special Concern.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Baseline Data Collection	Develop and Populate a Baseline Database Inventory. Camera Trap Surveys should be implemented where possible. Avifaunal data collation should include the collation and submission of data into the Animal Demography Unit (ADU) South African Bird Atlas Project (SABAP). A Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve Project should be registered in iNaturalist https://www.inaturalist.org/ to add observations and grow the baseline database inventory.	Bionerds	Ongoing
Monitoring	Identify and monitor priority Species of Conservation Concern for the reserve.	Bionerds	Ongoing
Research	Assess veld condition, identify plant community composition and estimate population health of threatened plant species.	Bionerds	31-Jul-26
Key Performance Area: Biodiversity and Ecological Components			
Management Objective: Wildlife			
To ensure effective conservation of faunal species, populations, and inter-relationships in order to enhance biodiversity and maintain and improve ecosystem functioning.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Wildlife Management	Manage the introduction and offtakes of wildlife on the reserve.	MA	Ongoing
	Monitor and evaluate the health of faunal populations.	MA	Ongoing
	Monitor and evaluate the impact of fauna on the ecosystem.	Bionerds	Annually
	Undertake veld condition assessments to determine carrying capacity relative to climatic and rainfall cycles.	Bionerds	Annually

Annual Plan of Operations: 2025 - 2026 (4 of 5)			
Key Performance Area: Management Authority Effectiveness and Sustainability.			
Management Objective: Legal Compliance			
To ensure all reserve declaration documentation is in order and that all activities are compliant with relevant legislation and policies.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Legal Compliance	Validation and Management Authority Agreements signed by landowner and MEC.	MA	As Required
	Ensure Notarial Deed with surveyor diagram and title deed restrictions are executed by the Notary and registered at the Deeds Office.	MA	As Required
	Ensure that the nature reserve is rezoned to appropriate conservation zoning (Open Space I).	MA	As Required
	Ensure that Annual Review of Annual Plan of Operations is completed and submitted to CapeNature.	MA	Annually
	Review and Revise Annual Plan of Operations as necessary.	MA	Annually
	Review and Revise Protected Area Management Plan as necessary.	MA	31-Jul-30
Key Performance Area: Management Authority Effectiveness and Sustainability.			
Management Objective: Management Infrastructure and Equipment.			
The reserve has the necessary infrastructure and equipment to enable the cost-effective achievement of the management objectives.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Infrastructure and Equipment	Infrastructure needed to support personnel in implementing the management plan is in place.	MA	Ongoing
	Personnel have the necessary vehicles and equipment to carry out management activities.	MA	Ongoing
	Infrastructure is maintained and equipment serviced and kept in safe working order.	MA	Ongoing

Annual Plan of Operations: 2025 - 2026 (5 of 5)			
Key Performance Area: Management Authority Effectiveness and Sustainability.			
Management Objective: Signage, Access Control and Security.			
Signage, access control and security measures are put in place that effectively address related threats.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Signage, Access Control and Security	The perimeter boundary of the reserve is clearly marked with fencing and signage.	MA	Ongoing
	Access onto the reserve is restricted with locked gates and controlled through a limited number of entry points.	MA	Ongoing
	Ensure appropriate signage along fence and at access points.	MA	Ongoing
	Security measures are put in place to address specific threats.	MA	Ongoing
	Maintain records of illegal trespassing and poaching incidents.	MA	As Required
Key Performance Area: Management Authority Effectiveness and Sustainability.			
Management Objective: Research and Management Knowledge.			
Knowledge on how to achieve management objectives is gathered, documented and shared to increase management effectiveness.			
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Research and Management Knowledge	Address knowledge gaps through desk-top research, scientific research and getting advice from specialists.	MA	Ongoing
	Use increased knowledge and research findings to improve management effectiveness.	MA	Ongoing
	Promote knowledge sharing and training through knowledge exchanges and mentorship.	MA	Ongoing

ADDENDUMS




Addendum 1. Portion 3 of Farm Number 143 WinDeed Database Details.

Printed: 2021/07/14 10:10

WinDeed Database Deeds Office Property


KLEIN RIVIER KLOOF, 660, 7 (CAPE TOWN)



A LexisNexis® Product

GENERAL INFORMATION

Date Requested	2021/07/14 10:10
Deeds Office	CAPE TOWN
Information Source	WINDEED DATABASE
Reference	-



PROPERTY INFORMATION

Property Type	FARM
Farm Name	KLEIN RIVIER KLOOF
Farm Number	660
Portion Number	7
Local Authority	CALEDON DC
Registration Division	CALEDON RD
Province	WESTERN CAPE
Diagram Deed	T3763/1929
Extent	510.2788H
Previous Description	-
LPI Code	C01300000000066000007

OWNER INFORMATION

Owner 1 of 1

Type	COMPANY
Name	LEOPONT FOUR PROP PTY LTD
ID / Reg. Number	199601531407
Title Deed	T11159/1997
Registration Date	1997/02/07
Purchase Price (R)	1,000,000
Purchase Date	1996/11/30
Share	0.00
Microfilm	1997 0132 2711
Multiple Properties	NO
Multiple Owners	NO

ENDORSEMENTS (1)

#	Document	Institution	Amount (R)	Microfilm
1	FARM CA 660/7	-	UNKNOWN	1985 0017 1660

HISTORIC DOCUMENTS (2)

#	Document	Owner	Amount (R)	Microfilm
1	I-5063/2010LG	-	UNKNOWN	2010 0011 0627
2	T9484/1968	LOURENS WILLEM JACOBUS	UNKNOWN	1997 0132 2704

DISCLAIMER

This report contains information gathered from the WinDeed database and we do not make any representations about the accuracy of the data displayed nor do we accept responsibility for inaccurate data. LexisNexis will not be liable for any damage caused by reliance on this report and for legal purposes encourage validation on ownership details with the Deeds Office. This report is subject to the terms and conditions of the [WinDeed End User Licence Agreement \(EULA\)](#).

Addendum 2. Leopont Four Properties NPC Title Deed Correction.

LBF LUTTIG
BADENHORST
FOURIE
Prokureurs | Attorneys
Sedert 1996
Tel: 028-4241119 info@lbfllaw.co.za

Opgestel deur my

Transportbesorger
MARGUERITE BADENHORST (78931)

**AANSOEK EN BEËDIGDE VERKLARING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 3(1)(v) VAN DIE REGISTRASIE
VAN AKTES WET 47 VAN 1937**

Ek, die ondertekende,

CHRISTOPHER JOHN MARTENS
Identiteitsnommer 600319 5160 088

behoorlik gemagtig kragtens 'n besluit deur

LEOPONT FOUR PROPERTIES (PTY) LTD
Registrasienommer 1996/015314/07

verklaar hiermee dat bogenoemde maatskappy op 19 Februarie 2021 omgeskakel is na 'n nie
wingsgewende maatskappy bekend as

LEOPONT FOUR PROPERTIES NPC
Registrasienommer 1996/015314/08

Ek doen hiermee kragtens artikel 3(1)(v) van Wet 47 van 1937 by die Registrateur van Aktes te
Kaapstad aansoek om 'n aantekening op Transportakte T11159/1997 om bogenoemde daarop aan te
dui.


.....

Beëdig en geteken te BREDASDORP op 17 Mei 2021 nadat die verklaarders
erken het dat hulle ten volle op hoogte is met die inhoud van hierdie verklaring en dit wel verstaan en
begryp.

Voor my


.....

KOMMISSARIS VAN EDE
Volle Name:

Adres:

Amp:

MARGUERITE BADENHORST
PRACTICING ATTORNEY
4 WATERKANT STREET
BREDASDORP 7280
COMMISSIONER OF OATHS

52

SEELREG DUTY	R.
FOOI FEE	R. 100,00

Prepared by me,


 CONVEYANCER
 STEYN L C

REKENAAR	UNGEWIS	WAT. DISTRIKT
WPOWENKENTERS		WAT. OPERATOR
WAT. AAN/VERWYD		

DEED OF TRANSFER

BE IT HEREBY MADE KNOWN

T 11159197

THAT MICHELLE VAN WYK
 appeared before me, Registrar of Deeds at CAPE TOWN
 he, the said Appearer, being duly authorised thereto by a Power of
 Attorney granted to him by

WILLEM JACOBUS LOURENS
 Identity Number 200315 5048 00 4
 and MARIA HELENA JOHANNA LOUW LOURENS
 Identity Number 210825 0047 00 7
 Married in community of property to each other

dated the 14th day of DECEMBER 1996 and signed at STANFORD.

AND the said Appearer declared that his constituent truly and lawfully
 sold on 30 NOVEMBER 1996

VIR ENDOSSEMENTE KYK BLADSY
 FOR ENDORSEMENTS SEE PAGE 4

2

and that he in his capacity aforesaid did, by these presents, cede and transfer, in full and free property, to and on behalf of

**LEOPONT FOUR PROPERTIES (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED
NO 96/15314/07**

Their Successors in Title or Assigns

**PORTION 7 OF THE FARM KLEIN RIVIER KLOOF NO 660, Division of
Caledon, Province of the Western Cape;
IN EXTENT 403,4266 (FOUR HUNDRED AND THREE COMMA FOUR
TWO SIX SIX) Hectares.**

FIRST TRANSFERRED by Deed of Transfer No T 3763/1929 with
Diagram relating thereto and held by Deed of Transfer No T 9484/1968.

SUBJECT to the conditions contained in Deed of Transfer No T 2798
dated the 30th of May 1894.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized, cursive letter 'P' followed by a small flourish.

3

WHEREFORE the Appearer, renouncing all the right and title which the said TRANSFERORS

heretofore had to the premises, did, in consequence also acknowledge the said TRANSFERORS

to be entirely dispossessed of, and disentitled to, the same ; and that, by virtue of these presents, the said TRANSFEREE

Their Successors in Title or Assigns now is and henceforth shall be entitled thereto, conformably to local custom, the State, however, reserving its rights, and finally acknowledging the purchase price of the said property to be the sum of R1 000 000,00 (ONE MILLION RAND).

IN WITNESS whereof I, the said Registrar of Deeds, together with the Appearer q.q., have subscribed to these presents and have caused the seal of office to be affixed thereto.

THUS DONE and EXECUTED at the office of the Registrar of Deeds at CAPE TOWN on 7 February 1997.

In my presence,


REGISTRAR OF DEEDS


q.q.




-4-

ENDOSSEMENT KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 44 VAN WET 47 VAN 1937	ENDORSEMENT BY VIRTUE OF SECTION 44 OF ACT 47 OF 1937
HEROPGEMEET DIAGRAMNUMMER 1829/2010 NOU/NOV 510,2788 HAR/HAR	RESURVEYED DIAGRAM NUMBER
BC 0033018/2010	 REGISTRATEUR/REGISTRAR
23 JUL 2010	

and that he is

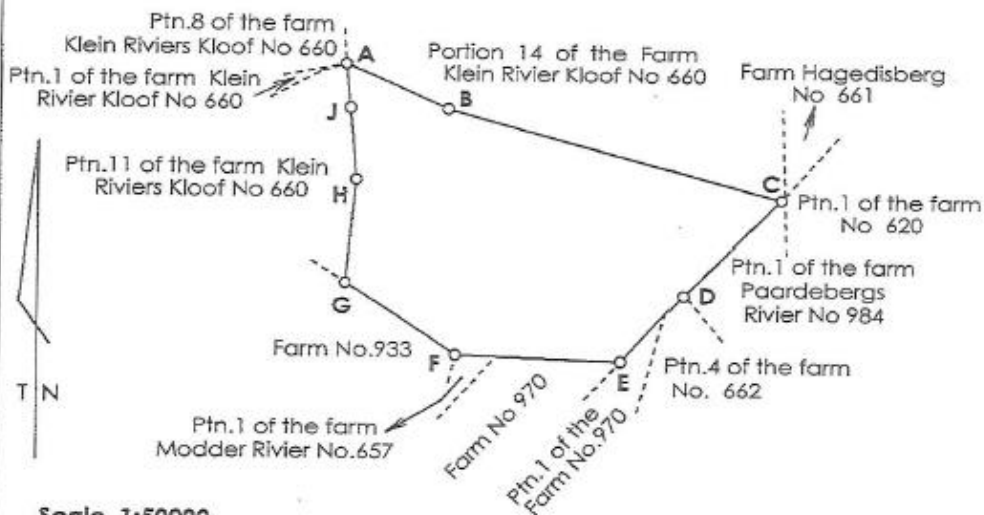
REGISTRATION	
DIE IDENTITEITSNUMMER VAN DIE TRANSFERENCE	THE IDENTITY NUMBER OF THE
IS VERANDER NA 1996 015314 07	HAS BEEN CHANGED TO
23 JUL 2010	 REGISTRATEUR/REGISTRAR

CERTIFIED COPY FOR REGISTRATION
 FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL
 DATE 31 MAY 2010

SIDES Metres		ANGLES OF DIRECTION	CO-ORDINATES Y System: WG19° X		S.G. No.
		Constants:		± 0,00	1829/2010
AB	902,91	293 26 20	A	-50 025,21	Approved  SURVEYOR-GENERAL Job. 05. 28
BC	2 788,36	284 51 03	B	-50 853,62	
CD	1 109,18	44 55 32	C	-53 548,84	
DE	728,84	41 52 40	D	-52 765,55	
EF	1 348,51	91 50 10	E	-52 279,02	
FG	1 073,79	123 03 11	F	-50 931,20	
GH	838,40	185 31 20	G	-50 031,19	
HJ	581,95	174 58 50	H	-50 111,85	
JA	360,48	174 18 50	J	-50 060,92	
Goedvertrouw (14)		Δ	-49 905,09	+3 818 902,49	
Hartebeestriver (79)		Δ	-45 523,47	+3 808 130,85	

Description of Beacons

A,B - iron standard
 C,G - cairn
 D,H,J - iron standard and cairn
 E - large stone in centre of cairn
 F - planted stone on large rock



Scale 1:50000

The figure

ABCDEFGHIJ

represents

510,2788 hectares

of land being

PORTION 7 OF THE FARM KLEIN RIVIER KLOOF NO 660

Situate in

Administrative District of Caledon

Province of Western Cape

Surveyed in May 2010 by me

NA Clark

Professional Land Surveyor
 Registration Number 1072

This diagram is annexed to

No. 11159/1997

d.d.: 23 JUL 2010

i.f.o.

Registrar of Deeds

The original diagram hereby

substituted is SG Dgm

No A4695/1928

annexed to

1929.074.3763

File : C1dn. 660

S.R. : 796/2010

Comp. : AI-4CC(6074)

AI-4CA(6072)

LPI. C0130000

660/7

Addendum 3. Provincial Gazette 5913 proclaiming Honeybird Valley Private Nature Reserve.

PROVINCE OF WESTERN CAPE

PROVINSIE WES-KAAP

Provincial Gazette**Provinsiale Koerant**

5913

5913

Friday, 26 July 2002

Vrydag, 26 Julie 2002

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

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(*Reprints are obtainable at Room 12-06, Provincial Building, 4 Dorp Street, Cape Town 8001.)

(*Herdrukke is verkrygbaar by Kamer 12-06, Provinsiale-gebou, Dorpsstraat 4, Kaapstad 8001.)

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PROCLAMATION**WESTERN CAPE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

NO. 14/2002

CLOSURE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL

Under the powers vested in me by section 18 of the Western Cape Provincial School Education Act, 1997 (Act 12 of 1997), I, ANDRÉ HURTLEY GAUM, Member of the Provincial Cabinet responsible for Education: Western Cape, hereby declare the closure of Soebattersvlakte Primary School on 30 June 2002.

Signed at Cape Town this 2nd day of July 2002.

ANDRÉ HURTLEY GAUM, MEMBER OF THE PROVINCIAL
CABINET RESPONSIBLE FOR EDUCATION: WESTERN CAPE

PROVINCIAL NOTICES

The following Provincial Notices are published for general information.

G. A. LAWRENCE,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Provincial Building,
Wale Street,
Cape Town.

P.N. 240/2002

26 July 2002

CITY OF CAPE TOWN:**HELDERBERG ADMINISTRATION****REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ACT, 1967**

I, André John Lombaard, in my capacity as Assistant Director in the Department of Planning, Local Government and Housing: Western Cape, acting in terms of the powers contemplated by section 2(1) of the Removal of Restrictions Act, 1967 (Act 84 of 1967), duly delegated to me in terms of section 1 of the Western Cape Delegation of Powers Law, 1994, and on application by the owner of Erf 381, Somerset West, remove conditions E.3.(a), (b) and (d) contained in Deed of Transfer No. T.18537 of 2000.

P.N. 241/2002

26 July 2002

OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY:**ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRIVATE NATURE RESERVE:
HONEYBIRD VALLEY PRIVATE NATURE RESERVE**

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 12(4) of the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance 19 of 1974), that the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning has granted approval to Leopont Four Properties (Pty) Ltd, to establish a private nature reserve on its property, being Portion 7 of the farm Klein Rivier Kloof No. 660, Caledon, situated in the area of the Overstrand Municipality, to which the name "Honeybird Valley Private Nature Reserve" has been assigned and the boundaries of which are as indicated on a map filed in the office of the Chief Executive Officer: Western Cape Nature Conservation Board, Colonial Mutual Building, Room No. 518, 106 Adderley Street, Cape Town.

PROKLAMASIE**WES-KAAP ONDERWYSDEPARTEMENT**

NO. 14/2002

SLUITING VAN OPENBARE SKOOL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid aan my verleen by artikel 18 van die Wes-Kaapse Provinsiale Wet op Skoolonderwys, 1997 (Wet 12 van 1997), verklaar ek, ANDRÉ HURTLEY GAUM, Lid van die Provinsiale Kabinet verantwoordelik vir Onderwys: Wes-Kaap, hierby dat die Primêre Skool Soebattersvlakte op 30 Junie 2002 sluit.

Geteken te Kaapstad op hede die 2de dag van Julie 2002.

ANDRÉ HURTLEY GAUM, LID VAN DIE PROVINSIALE KABINET
VERANTWOORDELIK VIR ONDERWYS: WES-KAAP

PROVINSIALE KENNISGEWINGS

Die volgende Provinsiale Kennisgewings word vir algemene inligting gepubliseer.

G. A. LAWRENCE,
DIREKTEUR-GENERAAL

Provinsiale-gebou,
Waalstraat,
Kaapstad.

P.K. 240/2002

26 Julie 2002

STAD KAAPSTAD:**HELDERBERG ADMINISTRASIE****WET OP OPHEFFING VAN BEPERKINGS, 1967**

Ek, André John Lombaard, in my hoedanigheid as Assistent-Direkteur in die Departement van Beplanning, Plaaslike Regering en Behuising: Wes-Kaap, handelende ingevolge die bevoegdheid beoog in artikel 2(1) van die Wet op Opheffing van Beperkings, 1967 (Wet 84 van 1967), behoortlik aan my gedelegeer ingevolge artikel 1 van die Wes-Kaapse Wet op die Delegasie van Bevoegdhede, 1994, en op aansoek van die eienaar van Erf 381, Somerset-Wes, hef voorwaardes E.3.(a), (b) en (d) vervat in Transportakte Nr. T.18537 van 2000, op.

P.K. 241/2002

26 Julie 2002

OVERSTRAND MUNISIPALITEIT:**STIGTING VAN 'N PRIVATE NATUURRESERVAAT:
HONEYBIRD VALLEY PRIVATE NATUURRESERVAAT**

Kennisgewing geskied hierby kragtens artikel 12(4) van die Ordonnansie op Natuurbewaring, 1974 (Ordonnansie 19 van 1974), dat die Minister van Omgewingsake en Ontwikkelingsbeplanning goedkeuring verleen het aan Leopont Four Properties (Edms) Bpk, om 'n private natuurreserve op hul eiendom, synde Gedeelte 7 van die plaas Klein Rivier Kloof Nr. 660, Caledon, geleë in die gebied van die Overstrand Munisipaliteit te stig, waaraan die naam "Honeybird Valley Private Natuurreserve" toegewys is en waarvan die grense is soos aangedui op 'n kaart geliasseer in die kantoor van die Hoof Uitvoerende Beambte: Wes-Kaapse Natuurbewaringsraad, Kamer Nr. 518, Koloniale Mutual-gebou, Adderleystraat 106, Kaapstad.



Western Cape Government • Wes-Kaapse Regering • URhulumente weNtshona Koloni

PROVINCE OF WESTERN CAPE

PROVINSIE WES-KAAP

Provincial Gazette

Provinsiale Koerant

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(*Reprints are obtainable at Room M12, Provincial Legislature Building, 7 Wale Street, Cape Town 8001.)

(*Hendrukke is verkrygbaar by Kamer M12, Provinsiale Wetgewing-gebou, Waalstraat 7, Kaapstad 8001.)

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Addendum 4. Biodiversity Site Assessment for Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve.

PRIVATE NATURE RESERVE

VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION PROJECT



BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

PNR Name	Honeybird Valley PNR				
Alternative name (if applicable)	Sugarbird Valley PNR				
Property descriptions	Portion 7 Farm 660 Kleinrivierskloof (Caledon)				
Area (ha) - declared	355 (production land excluded)				
Area (ha) – property (if different to above)	510,2788 ha (old lands in game enclosure)				
Landowner contacts	Name:	Chris Martens			
	Mobile / Cell:	0823518963			
	Email:	Chris@fynbos-trust.co.za			
Landowner willingness	Landowner requires full regularisation of PNR as per CN process				
DESK			FIELD		
Assessor/s	C.J. MARTENS, DR C. WHITEHOUSE				
Date	13 NOVEMBER 2019				
PNR Priority	1				
Has the PNR been Reviewed?	YES		No		Date of Review -
Protected Area Expansion Strategy objective	Objective	Tick		Comment	
	Critically endangered ecosystem	V		Overberg Sandstone Fynbos (CR) Elim Ferricrete Fynbos (CR)	
	Under-protected ecosystem / Strategic landscapes	V		Neither of the two CR veg types are adequately protected	
	Essential habitat of selected species	V		Overberg Sandstone a critical habitat with the required habitat matrix for button quail.	

PRIVATE NATURE RESERVE VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION PROJECT



	Marine, estuarine and coastal systems	X	
	Freshwater ecosystems	X	
	Conservation Action priorities	✓	Priority PNR for regularisation
Background / context of the property (please provide any context relevant to the site – housing estate, EA, change in owner)	The property is owned by LEOPONT FOUR (PTY LTD) T/a Fynbos trust and entity focusing on supporting Landscape-Scale conservation primarily in the Overberg. The property is to be managed as a PA in perpetuity. An adjoining portion 4/662 is owned and managed contiguously with the PA owned by the same company) as is the adjoining Oak Grove () PA owned by a sister company.		
Vegetation types present (and ha's)	Overberg Sandstone (319 ha) Elim Ferricrete (102 ha) Western coastal shale band vegetation. (25ha)		
Contribution to vegetation targets	Overberg Sandstone % Elim Ferricrete % Western Coastal Shale Band %		
Threatened / endemic species present (fauna & flora – please list)	FLORA Critically Endangered <i>Moraea insolens</i> Endangered <i>Acrodon parvifolius</i> , <i>Aristea teretifolia</i> , <i>Cyrtanthus leucanthus</i> , <i>Echiostachys ecklonianus</i> , <i>Gnidia humilis</i> , <i>Moraea melanops</i> , <i>Moraea tricolor</i> , <i>Pteronia tenuifolia</i> , <i>Xiphotheca reflexa</i>		

PRIVATE NATURE RESERVE VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION PROJECT



	<p>Vulnerable</p> <p><i>Berkheya angusta, Cliffortia monophylla, Cyrtanthus carneus, Leucadendron linifolium, Leucadendron platyspermum, Leucospermum cordifolium, Moraea cooperi, Protea aspera, Protea longifolia, Skiatophytum tripolium</i></p> <p>Near Threatened</p> <p><i>Aulax umbellata, Freesia caryophyllacea, Geissorhiza nana, Gnaphalium declinatum, Hesperantha radiata subsp. caricina, Ixia stricta, Lachnaea filicaulis, Leucadendron teretifolium, Leucospermum pedunculatum, Leucospermum truncatulum, Merciera leptoloba, Pauridia minuta, Protea compacta, Protea scabra, Serruria adscendens, Serruria elongata, Serruria fasciflora, Spatalla curvifolia</i></p> <p>Rare</p> <p><i>Sonderothamnus speciosus</i></p> <p>Reference:</p> <p>Whitehouse, C.2017. Botanical Report for Lucerne Farm. Unpublished Report</p> <p>FAUNA</p> <p>Reptiles:</p> <p>Vulnerable</p> <p>Southern Adder <i>Bitis armata</i></p> <p>Birds</p> <p>Endangered</p> <p>African Marsh Harrier, Black Harrier, Fynbos Buttonquail, Martial Eagle</p> <p>Vulnerable</p> <p>Black Stork, Denham's Bustard, Lanner Falcon, Secretary Bird, Striped Flufftail</p> <p>Near Threatened</p>
--	--

PRIVATE NATURE RESERVE

VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION PROJECT



	Blue Crane	
	Mammals	
	Near Threatened	
	Grey Rhebuck	
Condition of the property (degree of transformation, overgrazing, erosion)	Is in a very good condition, particularly the Overberg sandstone which has portions subjected to management burns. The majority of the Elim Ferricrete is fenced off (CN standard 1.4m) and includes old lands where a small herd of Bontebok were introduced. This vegetation type has also been subjected to 2 small ecological burns in the last 2 years. The property for all intents and purposes is IAP free (aside from <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. in 2 woodlots).	
Special features present (e.g. wetlands, vegetation associations, etc.)	The mosaic of the three vegetation types represent a unique assemblage of habitat interspersed with a perennial spring and riparian system which provides water to the adjacent Stanford Valley Guest Farm. The value of this habitat assemblage is reflected in the relatively high species count and significant presence of threatened species.	
Threats / risks (please provide detail of the specific risk / threat)	Alien plant infestations -	Low – currently in maintenance phase (< 1%)
	Invasive alien fauna -	Transient Fallow Deer, European starling
	Fire -	Fire protection and response plan in place. High probability of fire but extremely low threat of ecological or infrastructure damage.
	Erosion -	Negligible
	Development intentions -	Nil
	Intention to sell -	Nil
	Other -	
Management interventions required	IAP maintenance sweeps Firebreak system maintained. Ecological burns in 2021 Basic road maintenance Basic game fence maintained.	

PRIVATE NATURE RESERVE VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION PROJECT



(please provide only the key interventions required)					
Management plan developed?	YES		NO	v	Draft
	If yes, is it NEM PAA compliant and has it been approved by MEC			No	
SUMMARY					
Clinchers / Qualifying criteria	<p>2 x CR vege types (poorly conserved (6%))</p> <p>53 threatened spp</p> <p>Conservation importance H CN Costs Nil</p> <p>Management cost L Threats L</p> <p>Presents an anchor point from which to connect primarily intact and healthy Overberg Sandstone with Salmonsdam Nature Reserve. This potential corridor would sustain a further approximately 950ha of this CR habitat.</p>				

PRIVATE NATURE RESERVE VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION PROJECT



RECOMMENDATION	Proceed with V&V process	v
	Proceed with de-proclamation	
COMMENTS		
Survey – is survey required for this site?		

Addendum 5. 21st of November 2019 Stewardship Review Committee Meeting Minutes.

**PRIVATE NATURE RESERVE
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION PROJECT
MINUTES**



STEWARDSHIP REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING

held at Grootvadersbosch Nature Reserve

on Thursday, 21 November 2019 at 09H00

1. OPENING AND WELCOME

Garth Mortimer opened the meeting.

2. ATTENDANCE

NAME	ORGANISATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Othusitse Mabi	CapeNature	omabi@capenature.co.za
Rhett Smart	CapeNature	rsmart@capenature.co.za
Garth Mortimer	CapeNature	gmortimer@capenature.co.za
Ernst Baard	CapeNature	ebaard@capenature.co.za
Andrew Turner	CapeNature	aaturner@capenature.co.za
Carlo van Tonder	CapeNature	cvtonder@capenature.co.za
Allistair Pietersen	CapeNature	apetersen@capenature.co.za
Alan Wheeler	CapeNature	adwheeler@capenature.co.za
Chanel Rampartab	CapeNature	crampartab@capenature.co.za
Michael Hanson	CapeNature	mhanson@capenature.co.za
Sibusiso Ngubane	CapeNature	sngubane@capenature.co.za
Corne Claassen	CapeNature	cclaassen@capenature.co.za
Martin van Tonder	CapeNature	mvtonder@capenature.co.za
Theresa van der Westhuizen	CapeNature	tvdwesthuizen@capenature.co.za
Partners		
Keir Lynch	ORCT	keir@overbergrenosterveld.org.za
Rebecca Dames	Grootbos Foundation	rebecca@grootbosfoundation.org
Sean Privett	Grootbos Foundation	sean@privett.co.za
Chris Martens	Fynbos Trust	chris@fynbos-trust.co.za
Kevin McCann	Conservation Outcomes	kevin@conservation-outcomes.org

(please provide only the key interventions required)					
Management plan developed?	YES		NO	X	
	If yes, is it NEM PAA compliant and has it been approved by MEC				
SUMMARY Clinchers / Qualifying criteria	Property borders direct on Sanbona Wildlife Reserve which is a S23 Nature Reserve and a CAP Map Priority.				
RECOMMENDATION	Proceed with V&V process			X	
	Proceed with de-proclamation				
COMMENTS	<p>Property needs to be surveyed in detail. 2538.6547 Hectares of Montagu Shale Renosterveld in a natural condition has a high conservation value and Riverine Rabbit likely occurs on site.</p> <p>Legal due diligence – only a single cadastre shown in the PNR layer and SAPAD, although sites involves 3 separate cadastres.</p>				
Survey – is survey required for this site?	Possibly.				

6. Honeybird Valley PNR

PNR Name	Honeybird Valley PNR
Alternative name (if applicable)	Sugarbird Valley PNR
Property descriptions	Portion 7 Farm 660 Kleinrivierskloof (Caledon)
Area (ha) - declared	355 (production land excluded)
Area (ha) – property (if different to above)	510,2788 ha (old lands in game enclosure)
Landowner contacts	Name: Chris Martens
	Mobile / Cell: 0823518963
	Email: Chris@fynbos-trust.co.za
Landowner willingness	Landowner requires full regularisation of PNR as per CN process

DESK				FIELD								
Assessor/s												
C.J. MARTENS, DR C. WHITEHOUSE												
Date												
13 NOVEMBER 2019												
PNR Priority												
1												
Has the PNR been Reviewed?		YES		No		Date of Review -						
Protected Area Expansion Strategy objective	Objective			Tick	Comment							
	Critically endangered ecosystem			√	Overberg Sandstone(CR) Elim ferricrete (CR)							
	Under-protected ecosystem / Strategic landscapes			√	Neither of the two CR veg types are adequately protected							
	Essential habitat of selected species			√	Overberg Sandstone a critical habitat with the required habitat matrix for button quail.							
	Marine, estuarine and coastal systems			X								
	Freshwater ecosystems			X								
	Conservation Action priorities			√	Priority PNR for regularisation							
Background / context of the property (please provide any context relevant to the site – housing estate, EA, change in owner)		The property is owned by LEOPONT FOUR (PTY LTD) T/a Fynbos trust and entity focusing on supporting Landscape-Scale conservation primarily in the Overberg. The property is to be managed as as PA in perpetuity. An adjoining portion portion 4/662 is owned and managed contiguously with the PA owned by the same company) as is the adjoining Oak Grove () PA owned by a sister company.										
Vegetation types present (and ha's)		Overberg Sandstone CR (319 ha) Elim Ferricrete CR (102 ha) Western coastal shale band vegetation. LT (25ha)										
Contribution to vegetation targets		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Overberg Sandstone</td> <td>0.27%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elim Ferricrete</td> <td>0.15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Western Coastal Shale Band</td> <td>0.62%</td> </tr> </table>					Overberg Sandstone	0.27%	Elim Ferricrete	0.15%	Western Coastal Shale Band	0.62%
Overberg Sandstone	0.27%											
Elim Ferricrete	0.15%											
Western Coastal Shale Band	0.62%											
Threatened / endemic species present		FLORA Critically Endangered										

(fauna & flora – please list)	<p><i>Moraea insolens</i></p> <p>Endangered</p> <p><i>Acrodon parvifolius, Aristea teretifolia, Cyrtanthus leucanthus, Echiostachys ecklonianus, Gnidia humilis, Moraea melanops, Moraea tricolor, Pteronia tenuifolia, Xiphosiphia reflexa</i></p> <p>Vulnerable</p> <p><i>Berkheya angusta, Cliffortia monophylla, Cyrtanthus carneus, Leucadendron linifolium, Leucadendron platyspermum, Leucospermum cordifolium, Moraea cooperi, Protea aspera, Protea longifolia, Skiatophytum tripolium</i></p> <p>Near Threatened</p> <p><i>Aulax umbellata, Freesia caryophyllacea, Geissorhiza nana, Gnaphalium declinatum, Hesperantha radiata subsp. caricina, Ixia stricta, Lachnaea filicaulis, Leucadendron teretifolium, Leucospermum pedunculatum, Leucospermum truncatum, Merciera leptoloba, Pauridia minuta, Protea compacta, Protea scabra, Serruria adscendens, Serruria elongata, Serruria fasciflora, Spatalla curvifolia</i></p> <p>Rare</p> <p><i>Sonderothamnus speciosus</i></p> <p>Reference:</p> <p>Whitehouse, C.2017. Botanical Report for Lucerne Farm. Unpublished Report</p> <p>FAUNA</p> <p>Reptiles:</p> <p>Vulnerable</p> <p>Southern Adder <i>Bitis armata</i></p> <p>Birds</p> <p>Endangered</p> <p>African Marsh Harrier, Black Harrier (confirmed breeding), Hottentot Button Quail, Martial Eagle</p> <p>Vulnerable</p> <p>Black Stork, Denham's Bustard, Lanner Falcon, Secretary Bird, Striped Flufftail</p> <p>Near Threatened</p> <p>Blue Crane</p> <p>Mammals</p> <p>Near Threatened</p> <p>Grey Rhebuck</p>
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Condition of the property <small>(degree of transformation, overgrazing, erosion)</small>	Is in a very good condition, particularly the Overberg sandstone which has portions subjected to management burns. The majority of the Elim Ferricrete is fenced off (CN standard 1.4m) and includes old lands where a small herd of Bontebok were introduced. This vegetation type has also been subjected to 2 small ecological burns in the last 2 years. The property for all intents and purposes is IAP free (aside from Euc. Spp in 2 woodlots).				
Special features present <small>(e.g. wetlands, vegetation associations, etc.)</small>	The mosaic of the three vegetation types represent a unique assemblage of habitat interspersed with a perennial spring and riparian system which provides water to the adjacent Stanford Valley Guest Farm. The value of this habitat assemblage is reflected in the relatively high species count and significant presence of threatened species.				
Threats / risks <small>(please provide detail of the specific risk / threat)</small>	Alien plant infestations -	Low – currently in maintenance phase (< 1%)			
	Invasive alien fauna -	Transient Fallow Deer, European starling			
	Fire -	Fire protection and response plan in place. High probability of fire but extremely low threat of ecological or infrastructure damage.			
	Erosion -	Negligible			
	Development intentions -	Nil			
	Intention to sell -	Nil			
	Other -				
Management interventions required <small>(please provide only the key interventions required)</small>	IAP maintenance sweeps Fire break system maintained. Ecological burns in 2021 Basic road maintenance Basic game fence maintained.				
Management plan developed?	YES		NO	✓	Draft
	If yes, is it NEM PAA compliant and has it been approved by MEC			No	
SUMMARY					
Clinchers / Qualifying criteria	2 x CR vege types (poorly conserved (6%)) 53 threatened spp Conservation importance H CN Costs Nil Management cost L Threats L				

	Presents an anchor point from which to connect primarily intact and healthy Overberg Sandstone with Salmonsdam Nature Reserve. This potential corridor would sustain a further approximately 950ha of this CR habitat.	
RECOMMENDATION	Proceed with V&V process	X
	Proceed with de-proclamation	
COMMENTS	Discrepancy in PNR size There is a small development footprint of old land and a house (155.2788).	
Survey – is survey required for this site?	No, unless the 155.2788 old lands is excluded from the PNR area.	

7. Fairhill Private Nature Reserve

PNR Name	Fairhill Private Nature Reserve		
Alternative name (if applicable)			
Property descriptions	Farm 823 was subdivided in two land portions – 913/0 and 823/0 The PN 312/1995 only applicable to 823/0 (the dune section) Surrounded by the Walker Bay Fynbos Conservancy.		
Area (ha) - declared	144.18 ha		
Area (ha) – property (if different to above)			
Landowner contacts	Name:	Messrs Doorengone Trust Val Deverson	
	Mobile / Cell:		
	Email:		
Landowner willingness	Unknown		
DESKTOP	√	FIELD	√
Assessor/s	Rhett Smart / Johan Burger Grootbos Foundation		

Addendum 6. Verification Information for Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve.

PRIVATE NATURE RESERVE

VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION PROJECT



VERIFICATION INFORMATION

PNR NAME	Honeybird Private Nature Reserve	
OWNER / S (as shown on title deeds – include company registration number or Trust number)	Fynbos Biodiversity Conservation NPC trading as Fynbos Trust Reg No. 1996/015314/08	
LANDOWNER CONTACTS	Name:	Chris Martens
	Mobile / Cell:	0823518963
	Email:	chris@fynbos-trust.co.za
PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS	1.	Lucerne 7/660 Caledon Title Deed No T11159/1997 SG no A4695/1928
	2.	
	3.	
	4.	
	5.	
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY TO BE ASSIGNED	Fynbos Biodiversity Conservation NPC; Director C.J. Martens Appointed :	
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE	Number:	PN 241
	Date:	2002

The information provided above is correct, and by completing this form I provide consent to proceed with the Validation process.


LANDOWNER

20.03.2020
DATE



Addendum 7. Validation Agreement for Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve.

**VALIDATION AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE HONEYBIRD VALLEY PRIVATE NATURE RESERVE TO
COMPLY WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: PROTECTED AREAS ACT, 2003
(ACT 57 OF 2003)**

Between

MR ANTON BREDELL

in his capacity as Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
of the Western Cape Government
("the Provincial Minister")

and

LEOPONT FOUR PROPERTIES (PTY) LTD

Registration No. 199601531407

Represented herein by Chris Martens (ID No: 6003195160088) duly authorised by
Company Resolution
("Landowner")

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS section 12 of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003), as amended ("the Act") expressly deems an area that was reserved or protected in terms of provincial legislation immediately before the promulgation of the Act, to be regarded as a Nature Reserve or Protected Environment in terms of the Act, provided that area could, for the purposes of the Act, be declared as a Nature Reserve or Protected Environment under the Act;

AND WHEREAS section 23(5) of the Act provides that an area that was a nature reserve immediately before the Act took effect, must be regarded as having been declared as such in terms of section 23 of the Act;

AND WHEREAS the immovable property, more fully described at Clause 2 hereunder, was duly proclaimed as the/part of the Honeybird Valley Private Nature Reserve in terms of section 12(4) of the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1974 (19 of 1974), by Western Cape Provincial Gazette Number 5913 Notice Number 241 of 26 July 2002;

AND WHEREAS the biodiversity value of the immovable property was duly assessed according to the purposes of the Act;

AND WHEREAS the Landowner is the registered owner of the immovable property described at Clause 2 hereunder;

AND WHEREAS the Provincial Minister is duly authorised to act as the competent authority for provincial protected areas as provided for in the Act;

AND WHEREAS the Parties wish to record the outcome of the verification process in a Validation Agreement which shall be recorded as a condition on the title deeds of the property and to further create consistency in securing protected areas declared in line with the current dispensation;

AND WHEREAS insofar as the property description of the hereunder immovable property has changed since the original proclamation of 26 July 2002, the Parties agree that a correction notice may need to be published to confirm the current descriptions of the

property validated as forming the Honeybird Valley Private Nature Reserve in order to enable the Deeds Office and the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries to record and capture the details according to current databases;

AND WHEREAS this agreement constitutes the Validation Agreement entered into between the Landowner and the Provincial Minister.

NOW THEREFORE THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. INTERPRETATION AND PRELIMINARY

- 1.1. The headings of the clauses in this Validation Agreement are for the purpose of reference only and shall not be used in the interpretation of nor do they modify or amplify the terms of this Validation Agreement nor any clause hereof. In this Validation Agreement, unless a contrary intention clearly appears words importing:
 - 1.1.1. any one gender includes the other two genders;
 - 1.1.2. the singular shall include the plural and vice versa; and
 - 1.1.3. natural persons include created entities (with or without legal personality) and vice versa.
- 1.2. When any number of days is prescribed in this Agreement, same shall be reckoned exclusively of the first and inclusively of the last day, unless the last day falls on a Saturday, a Sunday or a South African public holiday, in which case the last day shall be the immediate following day which is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a South African public holiday.
- 1.3. In the event that the day for performance of any obligation to be performed in terms of this Agreement should fall on a day which is not a Business Day, the last day for performance shall be the following Business Day
- 1.4. If any provision in a definition is a substantive provision conferring rights or imposing obligations on any Party, notwithstanding that it is only in the definition clause, effect shall be given to it as if it were a substantive provision in the body of this Agreement.

- 1.5. The rule of construction that a contract shall be interpreted against the Party responsible for the drafting or preparation of it shall not apply to this Agreement.
- 1.6. The following terms will have the meanings assigned to them hereunder and cognate expressions shall have a corresponding meaning, namely:
 - 1.6.1. "**Act**" means the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 57 of 2003, as amended;
 - 1.6.2. "**Board**" means The Western Cape Nature Conservation Board constituted in terms of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act, 1998 (Act 15 of 1998);
 - 1.6.3. "**Business Day**" means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or recognised public holiday in the Republic of South Africa;
 - 1.6.4. "**Days**" means any day of the week and includes weekends and statutory public holidays proclaimed as such in the Republic of South Africa;
 - 1.6.5. "**Parties**" means the Provincial Minister and the Landowner; and
 - 1.6.6. "**Property**" means the immovable property recorded in Clause 2 hereunder.

2. **DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY**

- 2.1. The registered description of the Property comprising the Honeybird Valley Private Nature Reserve and the subject of this Validation Agreement is set out as follows: -
 - 2.1.1. Portion 7 of the Farm Klein Rivier Kloof No. 660, Registration Division Caledon, Province of the Western Cape, measuring 510.2788 ha in extent, held under Deed of Transfer No. T11159/1997.

3. VALIDATED INFORMATION

- 3.1. In order to be deemed a nature reserve under section 12 or 23(5) of the Act, the Property underwent a verification process.
- 3.2. The Parties agree that a verification process confirmed that:
 - 3.2.1. the immovable property listed at Clause 2.1 was proclaimed as [part of the] Honeybird Valley Private Nature Reserve;
 - 3.2.2. the Honeybird Valley Private Nature Reserve was validly proclaimed in terms of section 12(4) of the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance 19 of 1974), by Western Cape Provincial Gazette Notice No. 241 of 26 July 2002 as published in *Provincial Gazette Number 5913*
 - 3.2.3. the immovable property listed in Clause 2.1 was formally protected as the Honeybird Valley Private Nature Reserve under provincial legislation and could have been declared a nature reserve for the purpose listed section 23(2)(b)(i) of the Act;
 - 3.2.4. the biodiversity value of the Property has been verified as consistent with the purpose for which the area was declared; and
 - 3.2.5. by virtue of the proclamation under Number 241 of 26 July 2002, the Honeybird Valley Private Nature Reserve carries the designation as Private Nature Reserve in terms of the Act and no further designation as set out in section 25 of the Act is required.
- 3.3. In order to comply with the additional requirements of the Act, the Landowner further confirms that:
 - 3.3.1. it is its intention to continue to use the Property for the purpose for which it was declared;
 - 3.3.2. It agrees to be bound by the requirements of section 38(2)(a) of the Act; and
 - 3.3.3. It agrees to be bound by the Management Plan prepared by the Management Authority and approved by the Provincial Minister for the Honeybird Valley Private Nature Reserve in terms of section 39(2) of the Act.
 - 3.3.4. Insofar as it is necessary, the Landowner consents to the Provincial Minister publishing a Correction Notice, to correct and update the description of property

listed as "Portion 7 of the Farm Klein Rivier Kloof No. 660, Registration Division Caledon, Province of the Western Cape, measuring 510.2788 ha in extent, held under Deed of Transfer No. T11159/1997." in the *Provincial Gazette* Notice No. 241 of 26 July 2002 as published in *Provincial Gazette* Number 5913 in order to confirm the current description of the immovable property described in Clause 2.1.

- 3.4. The Parties hereby confirm that the Honeybird Valley Private Nature Reserve has been verified as constituting a nature reserve that is compliant with the requirements of the Act.

4. REGISTRATION OF THE TERMS OF THIS VALIDATION AGREEMENT AND THE ENDORSEMENT THEREOF AGAINST THE TITLE DEED OF THE PROPERTY

- 4.1. The Landowner and Provincial Minister hereby acknowledge and consent to endorsement of the material terms of this Validation Agreement in the form of a notarial deed to be registered against the title deed of the Property in accordance with section 35(3)(b) of the Act.
- 4.2. The Landowner confirms further that [he/she/it] is aware of the fact that the terms and conditions of this agreement in so far as an endorsement of the material terms of this Validation Agreement will inform a notarial agreement and be registered against the title deeds of the Property will be binding on the successors in title of the Landowner.
- 4.3. The Parties undertake to sign all further documents and to provide all information in order to effect the registration and endorsement of the terms of this Validation Agreement in a notarial deed to be registered against the title deed of the Property.
- 4.4. Execution and registration of the notarial deed shall be effected by the Board's attorneys (or an agent thereof) and the Landowner shall be responsible for all costs related to the registration and endorsement of the notarial deed against the title deed of the Property.

5. ASSIGNMENT OF NAME

- 5.1. The Parties confirm that the name **Honeybird Valley Private Nature Reserve** was assigned to the Nature Reserve by the Western Cape Provincial Gazette Notice No. 241 of 26 July 2002 as published in the *Provincial Gazette* Number 5913.
- 5.2. The parties further confirm that they agree and consent to the change of the name to **Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve**, which will be assigned through the publishing of a Correction Notice in the provincial gazette.

6. DURATION OF THIS VALIDATION AGREEMENT

- 6.1. The terms of this Validation Agreement shall be binding on the registered owner and successors in title as a condition of title not limited in duration and accordingly, for the purposes of section 37D of the Income Tax Act No. 58 of 1962, shall endure for a period of not less than 99 (NINETY NINE) years.

THUS DONE AND SIGNED by or on behalf of the PARTIES, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, at the places appearing in the appropriate spaces below, on the dates as specified.

Signed at _____ on this _____ day of _____ 20____

PROVINCIAL MINISTER

Witnesses:

1. _____ 2. _____

Signed at _____ on this _____ day of _____ 20____

[LANDOWNER]

Witnesses:

1. _____ 2. _____

Addendum 8. Correction Gazette Notice for Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve.**PROVINCIAL NOTICE**

P.N. .../2021

... .. 2021

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: PROTECTED AREAS ACT,
2003 (ACT 57 OF 2003)**

I, Anton Bredell, Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning in the Western Cape, hereby publish the Correction Notices in the Schedule below.

Signed at Cape Town on this day of 2021.

AW BREDELL

PROVINCIAL MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL
AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

SCHEDULE

<p align="center">THIS IS A CORRECTION GAZETTE NOTICE FOR THE PROVINCIAL NOTICE 259 OF 9 AUGUST 1974</p>

<p>Provincial Notice 259 of 9 August 1974 declared the Greylands Private Nature Reserve in terms of section 54(1)(a)(iii) of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (26 of 1965).</p>

<p><u>PN 259 of 9 August 1974 is hereby amended by the:</u></p>

<p>a) Substitution of the words:</p>
--

<p align="center">“Description of the Boundaries</p>
--

<p>Commence at the south-western corner of Portion 21 of the farm Zeekoe River No. 146; thence in a north-eastern direction along the boundaries of the afore-mentioned Portion 21, Portion 23 and Portion 20 all of the farm Zeekoe River No. 146 to the northernmost corner of the afore-mentioned Portion 20; thence south-eastwards, sothwards and eastwards along the boundary of the afore-mentioned Portion 20 up to the middle of the Wynands River; thence south-westwards</p>

along the middle of the Wynands River to the southernmost corner of the afore-mentioned Portion 20; thence eastwards and north-eastwards along the boundary of Portion 22 of Zeekoe River No. 146 to the north-eastern corner of the afore-mentioned Portion 22; thence southwards along the boundary of the afore-mentioned Portion 22 up to the south-eastern corner of the afore-mentioned Portion 22; thence south-westwards and westwards along the boundary of the afore-mentioned Portion 22 up to the middle of the Wynands River; thence south-westwards along the middle of the Wynands River to the southernmost corner of the afore-mentioned Portion 22; thence westwards along the boundary of the afore-mentioned Portion 22 to the western bank of the Wynands River; thence south-westwards along the western bank of the Wynands river up to the south-eastern corner of the Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm De Dam No. 148; thence north-westwards, northwards and north-westwards along the boundary of the afore-mentioned Portion 1 up to the westernmost corner of the afore-mentioned Portion 1; thence north-westwards along the boundary of the afore-mentioned Portion 21 up to the first-mentioned corner of Portion 21 so as to include Portions 20, 21, 22 and 23 of the farm Zeekoe River No. 146 and the Remainder of Portion 1 of the Farm De Dam No. 148, but to exclude Portion 23 (a portion of Portion 1) of the farm De Dam No. 148 which represents the S.A Railways expropriation near the southern corner of Portion 1 of the farm De Dam No. 148."

with the words:

"Description of the Properties declared:

1. Portion 5 of the Farm Zeekoe Rivier No. 232, Registration Division Oudtshoorn, Province of the Western Cape, measuring 166.8867 ha in extent, held by Deed of Transfer No. T44017/2003;
2. Portion 6 of the Farm Zeekoe Rivier No. 232, Registration Division Oudtshoorn, Province of the Western Cape, measuring 50.4298 ha in extent, held by Deed of Transfer No. T44017/2003;
3. Remaining extent of Portion 7 of the Farm Zeekoe Rivier No. 232, Registration Division Oudtshoorn, Province of the Western Cape, measuring 146.0087 ha in extent, held by Deed of Transfer No. T44017/2003;
4. Portion 8 of the Farm Zeekoe Rivier No. 232, Registration Division Oudtshoorn, Province of the Western Cape, measuring 65.1121 ha in extent, held by Deed of Transfer No. T44017/2003; and
5. Remaining extent of Portion 1 of the Farm De Dam No. 148, Registration Division Oudtshoorn, Province of the Western Cape, measuring 63.8916 ha in extent, held by Deed of Transfer No. T44017/2003."

THIS IS A CORRECTION GAZETTE NOTICE FOR THE PROVINCIAL NOTICE 241 OF
26 JULY 2002

Provincial Notice 241 of 26 July 2002 declared the **Honeybird Valley Private Nature Reserve** in terms of section 12 of the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1974 (19 of 1974).

PN 241 of 26 July 2002 is hereby amended by the:

- a) Substitution of the words "Honeybird Valley" with the words "**Sugarbird**".

THIS IS A CORRECTION GAZETTE NOTICE FOR THE PROVINCIAL NOTICE 61 OF
25 FEBRUARY 2000

Provincial Notice 61 of 25 February 2000 declared the **Westford Bridge Private Nature Reserve** in terms of section 12 of the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1974 (19 of 1974).

PN 61 of 25 February 2000 is hereby amended by the:

- a) Substitution of the words "Erf 9621" for the words "**Erf 9612.**"

Addendum 9. The assignment of the Management Authority for Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve.

**THE ASSIGNMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY FOR SUGARBIRD PRIVATE NATURE
RESERVE**

***REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTION 38(2)(a), SECTION 39(1) AND SECTION 39(2) OF THE
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: PROTECTED AREAS ACT, 2003 (ACT 57 OF
2003) ("the Act")***

AGREEMENT

Between

MR ANTON BREDELL

in his capacity as Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and
Development Planning of the Western Cape Government

("the Provincial Minister")

and

LEOPONT FOUR PROPERTIES (PTY) LTD

Registration No. 199601531407

Represented herein by Chris Martens (ID No: 6003195160088) duly authorised by

Company Resolution

("the Management Authority")

**ASSIGNMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY AND ACCEPTANCE THEREOF FOR THE
SUGARBIRD PRIVATE NATURE RESERVE**

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS in terms of section 38(2)(a) of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003 ("the Act"), the Provincial Minister must in writing assign the management of a Private Nature Reserve to a suitable person, organisation or organ of state;

AND WHEREAS in terms of section 38(3) of the Act, the person, organisation or organ of state to whom the management of a protected area has been assigned in terms of subsection (2)(a) is regarded as the 'Management Authority' of the area for the purposes of the Act;

AND WHEREAS in terms of section 39(1) of the Act, the Provincial Minister may only make an assignment in terms of section 38(2)(a) with the concurrent acceptance of the prospective Management Authority;

AND WHEREAS in terms of section 39(2) of the Act, the Management Authority assigned in terms of section 38(2)(a) must, within 12 months of the assignment, submit a management plan for the protected area to the Provincial Minister for approval; and

WHEREAS in terms of section 40(1) of the Act, the assigned management authority must manage the area exclusively for the purpose for which it was declared and in accordance with the Management Plan as well as any applicable national, provincial and local government legislation.

THEREFORE, THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. INTERPRETATION AND DEFINITIONS

- 1.1. The headings of the clauses in the agreement are for the purpose of convenience and reference only and shall not be used in the interpretation of nor modify nor amplify the terms of this agreement nor any clause hereof. In this agreement, unless a contrary intention clearly appears:
 - 1.1.1. words importing:
 - 1.1.1.1. any one gender includes the other gender;
 - 1.1.1.2. the singular includes the plural and vice versa; and
 - 1.1.1.3. natural persons include created entities (with or without legal personality) and vice versa.
- 1.2. When any number of days is prescribed in this Agreement, same shall be reckoned exclusively of the first and inclusively of the last day, unless the last day falls on a Saturday, a Sunday or a South African public holiday, in which case the last day shall be the immediate following day which is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a South African public holiday.
- 1.3. In the event that the day for performance of any obligation to be performed in terms of this Agreement should fall on a day which is not a Business Day, the last day for performance shall be the following Business Day.
- 1.4. If any provision in a definition is a substantive provision conferring rights or imposing obligations on any Party, notwithstanding that it is only in the definition clause, effect shall be given to it as if it were a substantive provision in the body of this Agreement.
- 1.5. The rule of construction that a contract shall be interpreted against the Party responsible for the drafting or preparation of it shall not apply to this Agreement.

1.6. The following terms will have the meanings assigned to them hereunder and cognate expressions shall have a corresponding meaning, namely:

- 1.6.1. "**Business Day**" means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or recognised public holiday in the Republic of South Africa;
- 1.6.2. "**Days**" means any day of the week and includes weekends and statutory public holidays proclaimed as such in the Republic of South Africa
- 1.6.3. "**Management Authority**" means LEOPONT FOUR PROPERTIES (PTY) LTD [being the owner of the Properties that comprise the Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve] [and/or] [being the entity mandated by the landowners of the properties comprising the Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve to manage the Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve in accordance with the Act], and by this Agreement is formally assigned as the Management Authority in terms of section 38(2)(a) of the Act;
- 1.6.4. "**Management Plan**" means the plan as drawn up by the Management Authority for approval by the Provincial Minister (in terms of section 39 of the Act) in order to ensure that the Private Nature Reserve is protected, conserved and managed in a manner which is consistent with the objectives of the Act and for the purpose for which it was declared (as defined in section 41 of the Act);
- 1.6.5. "**Nature Reserve**" means the Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve, declared by Western Cape Provincial Gazette Number 5913 Notice Number 241 of 26 July 2002; and comprising of the Properties as set out in Annexure "A" attached hereto and deemed as such in terms of section [12 and 23(5)] of the Act.
- 1.6.6. "**Parties**" means the Provincial Minister and the LEOPONT FOUR PROPERTIES (PTY) LTD;
- 1.6.7. "**Properties**" and "**Property**" means the properties described in Annexure "A" attached hereto;
- 1.6.8. "**Signature Date**" means the date of the last Party signing this agreement; and

1.6.9. "**the Act**" means the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003.

2. ASSIGNMENT

- 2.1. The Provincial Minister, being duly authorised in terms of section 38(2)(a) of the Act, wishes to assign the management of the Private Nature Reserve to **LEOPONT FOUR PROPERTIES (PTY) LTD** as the Management Authority.
- 2.2. The prospective Management Authority, being LEOPONT FOUR PROPERTIES (PTY) LTD , is [the registered landowner of the properties comprising the Honeybird Valley Private Nature Reserve or mandated by the landowners comprising the Private Nature Reserve to act on their behalf] and is accordingly regarded as a "suitable person" for the purposes of this assignment.
- 2.3. The properties comprising the Private Nature Reserve are listed in Annexure 'A' which is attached hereto.

3. CONCURRENT ACCEPTANCE

- 3.1. The LEOPONT FOUR PROPERTIES (PTY) LTD, being the prospective Management Authority, concurrently accepts the assignment made by the Provincial Minister in the above clause 2, as required in terms of section 39(1) of the Act.
- 3.2. The Parties agree that the requirements of section 38(2)(a) and section 39(1) of the Act have been fulfilled and that from the Signature Date on this agreement, LEOPONT FOUR PROPERTIES (PTY) LTD is regarded as the Management Authority for the Private Nature Reserve, as contemplated in terms of section 38(3) of the Act.

4. TIMEFRAMES FOR THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

- 4.1. The Parties agree that pursuant to the duly concluded assignment and the obligations imposed by section 39(2) of the Act, the Management Authority will prepare and submit a draft Management Plan to the Provincial Minister for approval, within 12 (twelve) months of the Signature Date.
- 4.2. In preparing the Management Plan, the Management Authority undertakes to comply with the requirements of management plans as set out in section 41 of the Act.

5. MANAGEMENT CRITERIA

- 5.1. The Management Authority agrees to manage the Private Nature Reserve in accordance with the requirements of section 40(1) of the Act.
- 5.2. In particular, the Management Authority undertakes to:
 - 5.2.1. manage the Nature Reserve exclusively for the purpose for which it was declared;
 - 5.2.2. manage the Nature Reserve in accordance with its approved Management Plan; and
 - 5.2.3. manage the Nature Reserve in accordance with any applicable national, provincial and local legislation.

6. DURATION OF THE AGREEMENT

- 6.1. This agreement will commence on the Signature Date and will continue until the withdrawal of the entire Nature Reserve, withdrawal of the assignment by the Provincial Minister, change of the management authority by the owner or termination of the mandate to manage the Private Nature Reserve in terms of section 44 of the Act.
-

THUS DONE AND SIGNED by or on behalf of the PARTIES, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, at the places appearing in the appropriate spaces below, on the dates as specified.

Signed at _____ on this _____ day of _____ 20____

PROVINCIAL MINISTER

Witnesses:

1. _____ 2. _____

Signed at _____ on this _____ day of _____ 20____

[MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY]

Witnesses:

1. _____ 2. _____

Addendum 10. Environmental legislation relevant to the management of Protected Areas.

Animals Protection Act (Act No. 71 of 1962).

Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (Act No. 45 of 1965).

Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No. 43 of 1983).

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996).

Criminal Procedures Act (Act No. 51 of 1977).

Environment Conservation Act (Act No. 73 of 1989).

Forest Act (Act No. 122 of 1984).

Hazardous Substances Act (Act No. 15 of 1973).

Western Cape Heritage Management Act (Act No. 10 of 1997).

Western Cape Nature Conservation Management Act (Act No. 9 of 1997).

National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998).

National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act [No. 10 of 2004).

National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003).

National Forests Act (Act No. 84 of 1998).

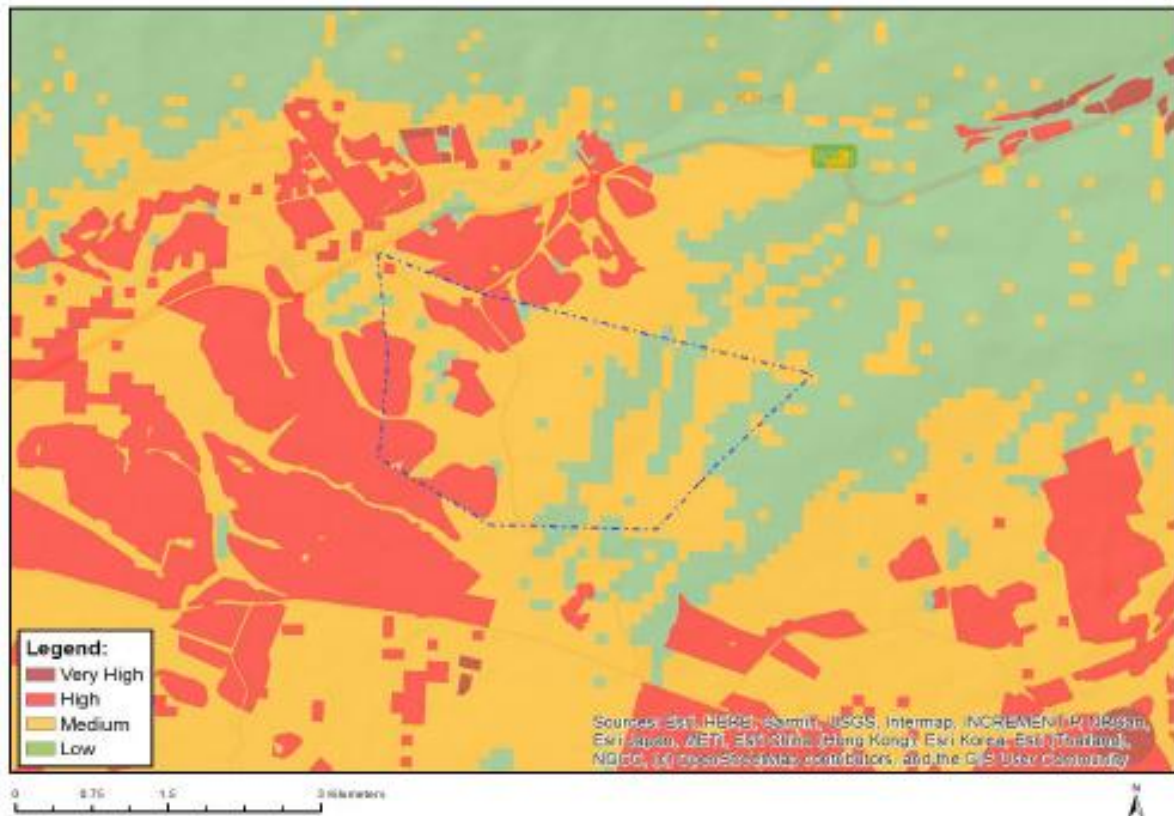
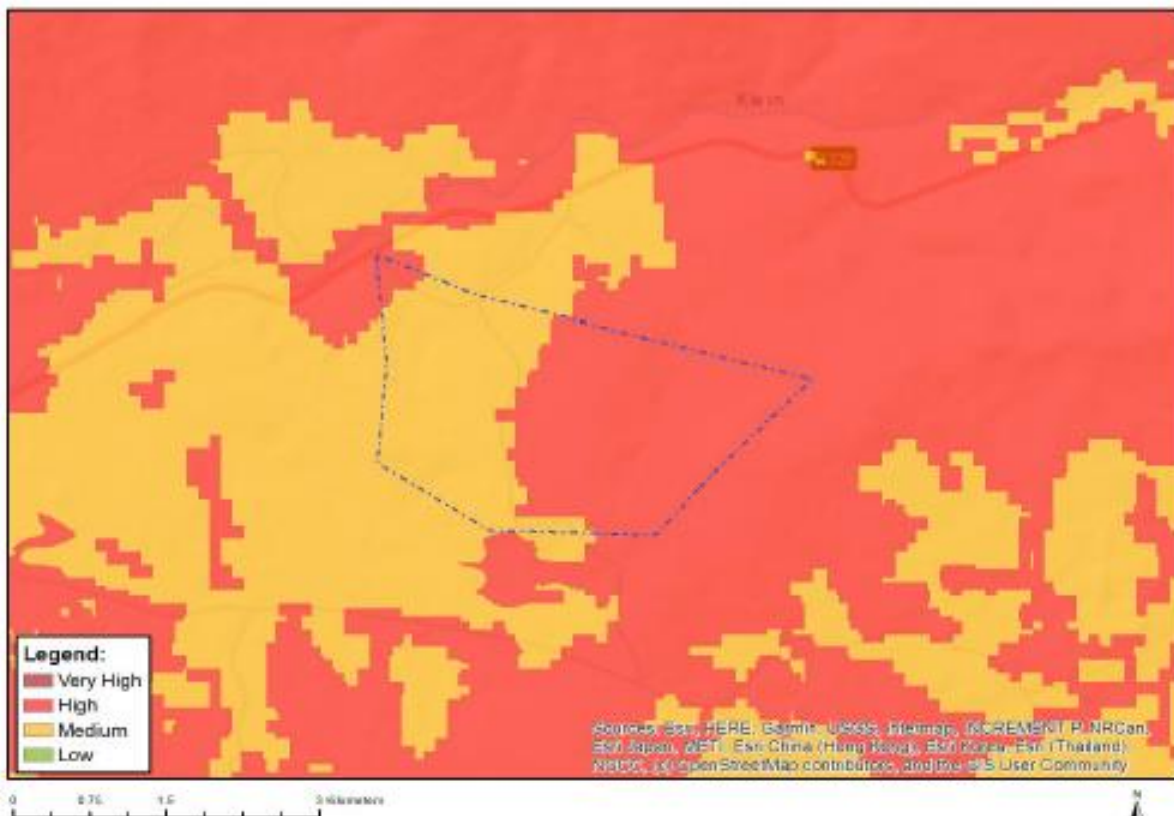
National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999).

National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998).

National Water Amendment Act (Act No. 45 of 1999).

National Veld and Forest Fire Act (Act No 101 of 1998).

Nature Conservation Ordinance (Act No. 15 of 1974).

Addendum 11. Map of Relative Agriculture Theme Sensitivity.**Addendum 12.** Map of Relative Animal Species Theme Sensitivity.

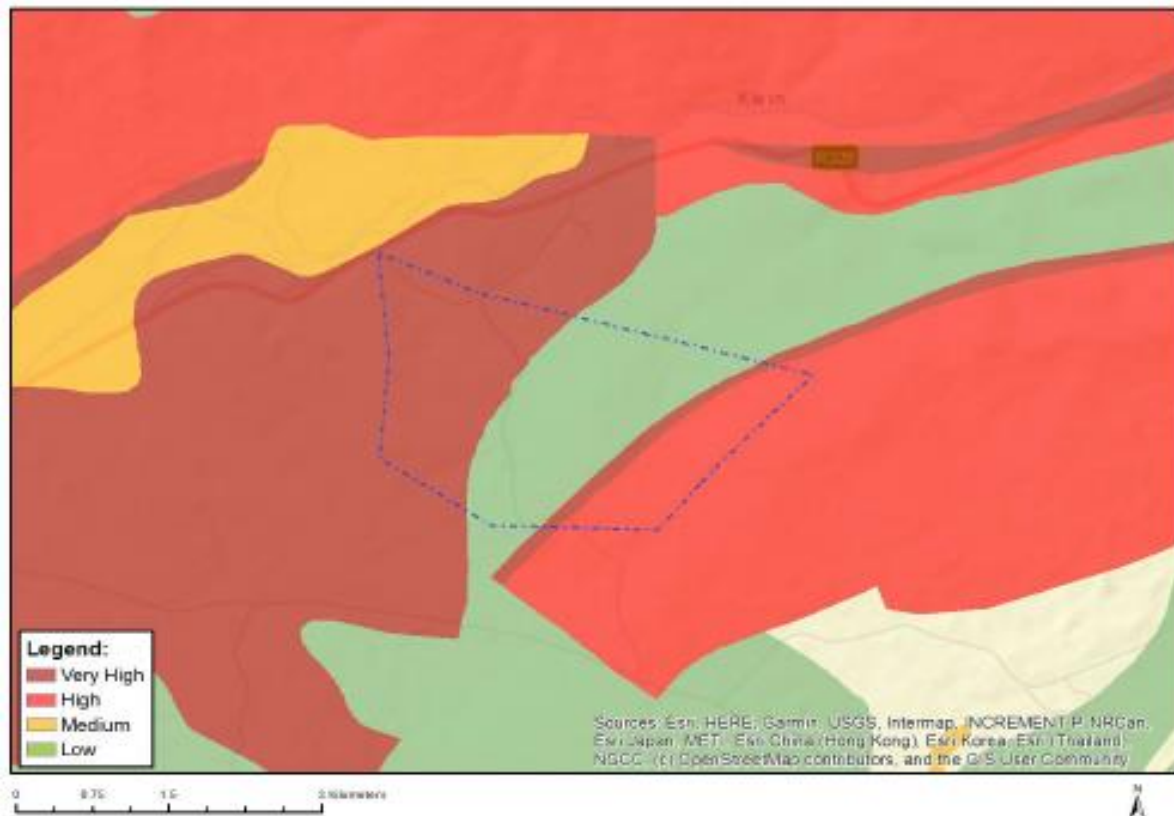
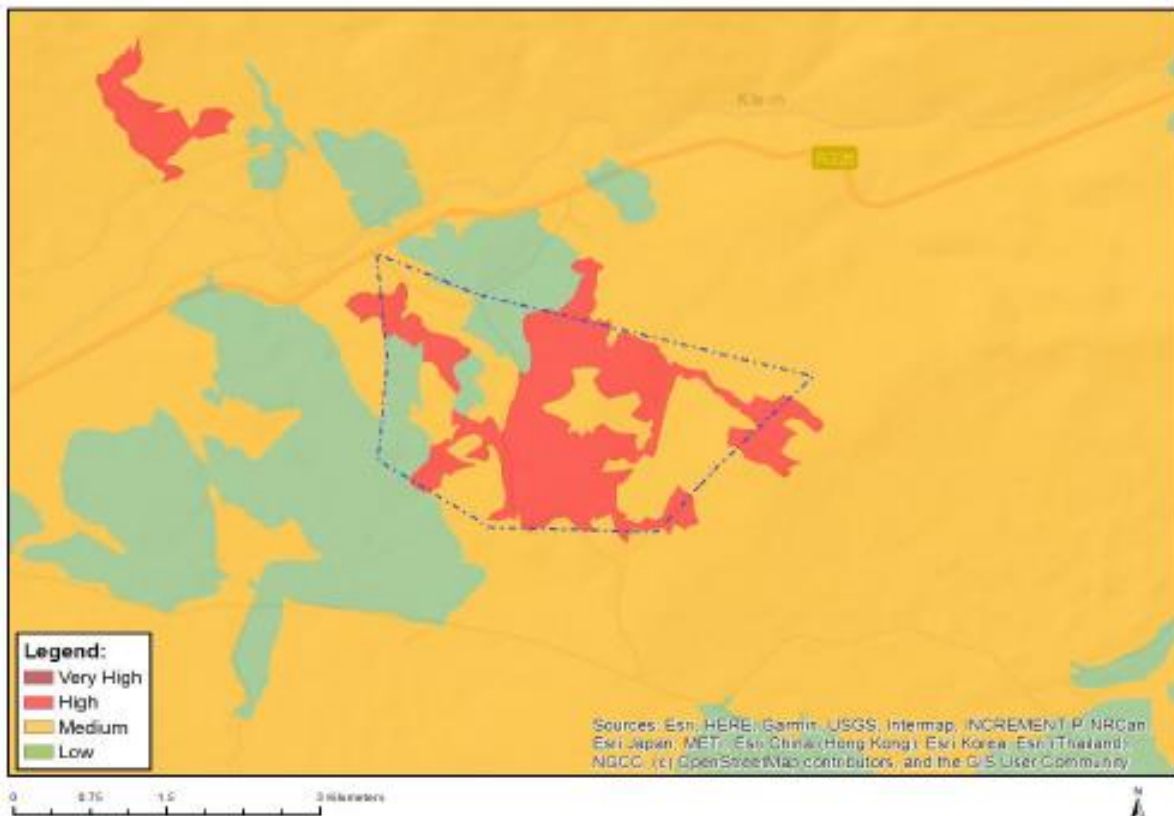
Addendum 13. Map of Relative Aquatic Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity.



Addendum 14. Map of Relative Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme Sensitivity.





Addendum 17. Map of Relative Palaeontology Theme Sensitivity.**Addendum 18.** Map of Relative Plant Species Theme Sensitivity.

Addendum 19. Map of Relative Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity.

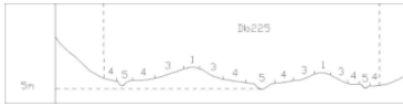
Addendum 20. Land Type Memoir Db225.

LAND TYPE	LANDTYPE	CLIMATE ZONE	Db225 2056W 5213ha	Occurrence (maps) and areas / 3319 Worcester (5213ha)	Topokoms (kaarte) en oppervlakte:	Inventory by/ B H A Schiöms & M W M de Corte Modal profiles/ Geen/None	Inventory deur: M W M de Corte Modale profiele:													
Area/ Estimated area unavailable for agriculture Beraamde oppervlakte onbeskikbaar vir landbou :	Oppervlakte	KLIMAATSONE																		
Terrain unit/ % of land type/ Area/ Slope/ Slope length/ Slope shape/ MB0, MB1 (ha)	Terraineenheid % van landtype Oppervlakte (ha) Helling (%) Hellinglengte (m) Hellingvorm		100ha	1 10 521.3 0 - 3 200 - 400 Y-Z 208	3 40 2085.2 6 - 15 600 - 1000 Y-Z 1459	4 30 1563.9 2 - 5 400 - 800 Y-Z 1563	5 20 1042.6 0 - 3 150 - 300 Y-Z 991	Total/ Totaal												
MB2-MB4 (ha)				312	626	0	52	S>12% S<12%	406 3817 990											
Soil series or land classes Grondseries of landklasse			Depth Diepte (mm)	MB	% ha	% ha	% ha	% ha	ha	%	A	E	B21	Hor	Class Klas					
Elim E13, Enkeldoorn E133																				
Uitvlugt E134, Estcourt E136																				
Heights E141			350 - 500	0 : 5	26	15	313	30	469	10	104	912	17.5	4-20	4-20	>20	E	meSaLm-SiLm		pr
Broekspruit Sw21																				
Hogiback Sw32			450 - 550	0 : 20	104	25	521	10	156			781	15	20-25		40-60	B	CLLm-CI		so/vp
Kroonstad Kd13, Bluebank Kd16																				
Arco Kd17, Umtenweni Kd21			400 - 600	0 :		5	104	25	391	25	261	756	14.5	4-20	4-20	>40	E	meSaLm-SiLm		gc
Stanford Sd23, Hartbees Sd24																				
Sterkspruit Sd26			350 - 500	0 : 5	26	15	313	15	235	5	52	626	12	10-20		>40	A	Lm-SiLm		pr
Fernwood Fw11																				
Kanonkop Gs13, Williamson Gs16			800 - 1200	0 :								469	9	0-2			A	meSa		U
Mispah Ms10			150 - 250	3 :	20	104	15	313	10	156		417	8	10-30			A	Lm-CILm		so
Dundee Du10			150 - 250	3 :	30	156	10	209				365	7	10-20			A	fineSa-LmSa		R
Kanonkop Gs13, Williamson Gs16			> 1200	0 :					25	261		261		0-4			A	meSa		U
Rutherglen Cf11, Arrochar Cf12			250 - 400	1 : 10	52	5	104	5	78			234	4.5	10-30			A	Lm-CILm		so
Rutherglen Cf11, Arrochar Cf12			250 - 400	1 :			5	104	5	78		182	3.5	12-25		10-25	E	Lm-SiLm		so
Swamps/Moerasse			150 - 250	3 : 10	52	5	104					156	3	12-25		10-25	E	Lm-SiLm		so
				4 :					5	52		52	1							

For an explanation of this table consult LAND TYPE INVENTORY (table of contents)
Ter verduideliking van hierdie tabel kyk LANDTYPE-INVENTARIS (inhoudsopgawe)

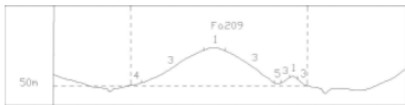
Geology : Mudstone, siltstone, shale and feldspathic sandstone of the Gydo Formation, Bokkeveld Group, partly covered by alluvial and colluvial sand.

Geologie : Moddersteen, siltsteen, skalie en veldspatiese sandsteen van die Gydo Formasie, Bokkeveld Groep, gedeeltelik met alluviale en kolluviale sande bedek.



Addendum 21. Land Type Memoir Fa209.

LAND TYPE/ CLIMATE ZONE/ Area/ Estimated area unavailable for agriculture Beraamde oppervlakte onbeskikbaar vir landbou:	LANDTYPE	KLIMAATZONE	Fa209 : 2057W : 5076ha	Occurrence (maps) and areas / 3319 Worcester (5076ha)	Toorkoms (kaarte) en oppervlakte:	Inventory by/ M W M de Corte & B H A Schloens Modal profiles/ Geen/None	Inventory deur/ B H A Schloens Modale profile: Geen/None							
Terrain unit/ % of land type/ Area/ Slope/ Slope length/ Slope shape/ MB0-MB1 (ha)	Terrainseheid % van landtype Oppervlakte (ha) Helling (%) Hellinglengte (m) Hellingvorm		15ha	1 20 1015.2 0 - 3 300 - 600 X-Z 51	3 55 2791.8 8 - 15 1000 - 150 X 684	4 15 761.4 3 - 6 300 - 600 Z 508	5 10 507.6 0 - 3 200 - 300 Z 508	Total/ Totaal		Clay content Klei-inhoud		Texture Tektuur	Depth limiting material Diepte- beperkende materiaal	
MB2-MB4 (ha) Soil series or land classes Grondseries of landklasse				965 1257 76 0		S>12% S<12%	436 2342 2298			%				
		Depth Diepte (mm)	MB	% ha	% ha	% ha	% ha	ha	%	A	E	B21	Hor	Class Klas
Rock/Rots		4 : 20	203	5 : 140	5 : 38			381	7.5					
Wateridge Cx20														
Grovedale Cx20	150 - 300	3 : 65	660	30 : 838	5 : 38			1536	30.3	0-6				so
Heights E141, Darling E142	350 - 450	0 :		20 : 558	25 : 190	10 : 51		799	15.7	0-4			>35	pr
Maputa Fw10, Fernwood Fw11														
Warwington Fw21	> 1200	0 :		15 : 419	20 : 152	30 : 152		723	14.2	0-2		A		U,R
Albertina Hh20, Houwhoek Hh30	350 - 550	3 : 10	102	10 : 279				381	7.5	0-6				so
Umtentweni Kd21, Katarra Kd22	400 - 600	1 :		5 : 140	15 : 114	20 : 102		356	7	0-4			>35	gc
Rondevallei Wd20, Wasbank Wd21	350 - 450	0 :		5 : 140	10 : 76			216	4.2	4-12		E		bp
Tweloffontein Cv20														
Sonnenblom Cv21	850 - 1000	0 :		5 : 140	5 : 38			178	3.5	0-2			2-6	F
Dundee Du10	> 1200	0 :				30 : 152		152	7.5	0-2		A		U
Strombolis Ct10, Tokai Ct11	650 - 1000	1 :		5 : 140				140	2.8	0-4		0-4		U,R
Vani Lc20, Longlands Lc21	350 - 650	0 :			10 : 76	10 : 51		127	2.5	4-12		E		sp,sl
Aliaze Lt10, Lorraine Lc20	450 - 1000	1 : 5	51		5 : 38			89	1.8	2-4		E		U,R,ms
Terrain type/ Terrain form sketch	Terraintipe : Terreinvoormskets		B4 Terreinvoormskets	For an explanation of this table consult LAND TYPE INVENTORY (table of contents) Vir verdere toelike van hierdie tabel kyk LANDTYPE-INVENTARIS (inhoudsopgawe)										




For an explanation of this table consult LAND TYPE INVENTORY (table of contents)
Ter verduideliking van hierdie tabel kyk LANDTYPE-INVENTARIS (inhoudsopgawe)

Geology : Quaternary sandstone of the Peninsula Formation, and of the Nardouw Subgroup, Table Mountain Group, in the north.

Geologie : Kwartêre sandsteen van die Skerpeveld Formasie, en van die Nardouw Subgroep, Tafelberg Groep, in die noorde.

Addendum 22. Land Type Memoir Ib105.

LAND TYPE	LANDTYPE		Occurrence (maps) and areas /	Hoofsaaklike (kaarte) en oppervlakte:	Inventory by/ M W M de Corne & B H A Schlooms	Inventaris deur:
CLIMATE ZONE	KLIMAATSGONE	Dbl05 2052W 17363ha	3319 Worcester (17363ha)			Modale profiele: Geen None
Area/ Oppervlakte						
Estimated area unavailable for agriculture Beraamde oppervlakte onbeskikbaar vir landbou :		20ha				
Terrain unit/ % of land type	Terrainteenhed % van landtipe	: 1 : 10 : 1736.3	: 2 : 5 : 868.15	: 3 : 78 : 13493.14	: 4 : 3 : 347.26	Total/ Totaal
Slope/ Helling (%)	Oppervlakte (ha) Helling (%)	: 4 - 12 : 50 - 250	: 0 - 100 : 150 - 400	: 25 - 100 : 400 - 1500	: 4 - 8+ : 150 - 250	0 - 5 15 - 50
Slope length/ Heulingslengte (m)	Heulingslengte (m)	: 300 : 0	: X : X	: Y : 1354	: X : 173	X 434
Slope shape/ MB0, MB1 (ha)	Heulingsvorm	: 1737	: 868	: 12189	: 173	: 434
MB2-MB4 (ha)						S>12% S<12%
Soil series or land classes Grondseries of landklasse	Depth MB Diepte (mm)	% ha	% ha	% ha	% ha	% ha
Rock/Rots		4 : 90	1563	95 825	65 8803	20 69 20
Vastevrugs Cfd0		50- 200	3 : 8	139	5 : 43	20 2709 30 104 30
Grovedale Cfd0						174 260
Warrington Fw31						11434 65.8
Trafalgar Fw32		650- 1200	<0-			
Lapara Lrl1, Lamotte Lrl2		350- 850	1:			
Albertina Hb30, Houtbosk Hb30		350- 300	2 : 35			
Umsentweni Kd21, Katarra Kd22		100- 500	0:			
Dundee Du10		>800	0:			
Terrain type/ Terrain form sketch	Terrainteipe : Terreinvoormskets	D5 Terreinvormskets				
						
For an explanation of this table consult LAND TYPE INVENTORY (table of contents) Vir verduideliking van hierdie tabel kyk LANDTYPE-INVENTARIS (inhoudsoopgawe)						
Geology: Quartzitic sandstone of the Skurweberg Formation on the northern upper midslopes, and of the Rivierlei Formation on the lower midslopes. Mainly quartzitic sandstone of the Peninsula Formation on the southern slopes, and of the Goudini Formation on the highest southern slopes, separated by shale of the Cedarberg Formation, Tafelberg Group.						
Geologie: Kwartzitiese sandsteen van die Skurweberge Formasie kom op die noordelike middelhange voor en van die Rivierlei Formasie op die laer middelhange voor. Hoofsaaklik kwartzitiese sandsteen van die Skiereiland Formasie, Goudini Formasie op die hoogste suidelike hange, geskei deur skale van die Sederberg Formasie, Tafelberg Groep.						

Addendum 23. Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve faunal species list.

Mammal Species List				
Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Conservation Status
Macrosscelididae	<i>Elephantulus</i>	<i>edwardii</i>	Cape Rock Sengi	LC (Endemic)
	<i>Crocidura</i>	<i>cyanea</i>	Reddish-grey Musk Shrew	LC
Cercopithecidae	<i>Papio</i>	<i>cynocephalus ursinus</i>	Chacma Baboon	LC
Leporidae	<i>Lepus</i>	<i>saxatilis</i>	Scrub Hare	LC
	<i>Pronolagus</i>	<i>rupestris</i>	Rock Rabbit	LC (Endemic)
Hystriidae	<i>Hystrix</i>	<i>africae australis</i>	Cape Porcupine	LC
Muridae	<i>Tatera</i>	<i>afra</i>	Cape Gerbil	LC (Endemic)
	<i>Rhabdomys</i>	<i>pumilio</i>	Four-striped Grass Mouse	LC
Canidae	<i>Vulpes</i>	<i>chama</i>	Cape Fox	LC
	<i>Otocyon</i>	<i>megalotis</i>	Bat-eared Fox	LC
Mustelidae	<i>Aonyx</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Cape Clawless Otter	LC
	<i>Mellivora</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Honey Badger	NT
	<i>Ictonyx</i>	<i>striatus</i>	Striped Polecat	LC
Herpestidae	<i>Galerella</i>	<i>pulverulenta</i>	Small Grey Mongoose	LC
	<i>Herpestes</i>	<i>ichneumon</i>	Large Grey Mongoose	LC
	<i>Cynictis</i>	<i>penicillata</i>	Yellow Mongoose	LC
Viverridae	<i>Genetta</i>	<i>genetta</i>	Small-spotted Genet	LC
	<i>Genetta</i>	<i>tigrina</i>	Large-spotted Genet	LC (Endemic)
Proteridae	<i>Proteles</i>	<i>cristatus</i>	Aardwolf	LC
Felidae	<i>Felis</i>	<i>silvestris lybica</i>	African Wild Cat	LC
	<i>Caracal</i>	<i>caracal</i>	Caracal	LC
	<i>Panthera</i>	<i>pardus</i>	Leopard	VU
Bovidae	<i>Pelea</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Grey Rhebok	NT (Endemic)
	<i>Damaliscus</i>	<i>pygargus dorcas</i>	Bontebok	VU
	<i>Raphicerus</i>	<i>melanotis</i>	Cape Grysbok	LC (Endemic)
	<i>Sylvicapra</i>	<i>grimmia</i>	Common Duiker	LC
Reptile Species List				
Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Conservation Status
Testudinidae	<i>Chersina</i>	<i>ungulata</i>	Angulate Tortoise	LC
	<i>Homopus</i>	<i>areolatus</i>	Common Padloper	LC (Endemic)
	<i>Stigmochelys</i>	<i>pardalis</i>	Leopard Tortoise	LC
Gekkonidae	<i>Afrogecko</i>	<i>porphyreus</i>	Marbled Leaf-toed Gecko	LC (Endemic)
	<i>Pachydactylus</i>	<i>geitje</i>	Ocellated Thick-toed Gecko	LC (Endemic)
Lacertidae	<i>Pedioplanis</i>	<i>lineocellata pulchella</i>	Common Sand Lizard	LC (Near Endemic)
Cordylidae	<i>Chamaesaura</i>	<i>anguina anguina</i>	Cape Grass Lizard	LC (Endemic)
	<i>Cordylus</i>	<i>cordylus</i>	Cape Girdled Lizard	LC (Endemic)
Scincidae	<i>Trachylepis</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Cape Skink	LC
	<i>Trachylepis</i>	<i>homalocephala</i>	Red-sided Skink	LC (Endemic)
Chamaeleonidae	<i>Bradypodion</i>	<i>pumilum</i>	Cape Dwarf Chameleon	VU (Endemic)
Agamidae	<i>Agama</i>	<i>atra</i>	Southern Rock Agama	LC (Near Endemic)
Viperidae	<i>Bitis</i>	<i>arietans</i>	Puff Adder	LC
	<i>Bitis</i>	<i>armata</i>	Southern Adder	VU (Endemic)
Lamprophiidae	<i>Homoroselaps</i>	<i>lacteus</i>	Spotted Harlequin Snake	LC (Endemic)
	<i>Boaedon</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Common House Snake	LC
	<i>Lycodonomorphus</i>	<i>inornatus</i>	Olive House Snake	LC (Endemic)
	<i>Psammophis</i>	<i>crucifer</i>	Cross-marked Grass Snake	LC (Near Endemic)
	<i>Psammophylax</i>	<i>rhombeatus rhombeatus</i>	Spotted Skaapsteker	LC
	<i>Duberria</i>	<i>lutrix lutrix</i>	Common Slug-eater	LC (Endemic)
Elapidae	<i>Hemachatus</i>	<i>haemachatus</i>	Rinkhals	LC (Near Endemic)
	<i>Naja</i>	<i>nivea</i>	Cape Cobra	LC
Colubridae	<i>Crotaphopeltis</i>	<i>hotamboeia</i>	Herald Snake	LC
	<i>Dasypeltis</i>	<i>scabra</i>	Common Egg-eater	LC
	<i>Dispholidus</i>	<i>typus</i>	Boomslang	LC

Amphibian Species List				
Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Conservation Status
Brevicipitidae	<i>Breviceps</i>	<i>montanus</i>	Cape Mountain Rain Frog	LC (Endemic)
	<i>Breviceps</i>	<i>rosei</i>	Sand Rain Frog	LC (Endemic)
Bufonidae	<i>Sclerophrys</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Raucous Toad	LC
	<i>Vandijkophrynus</i>	<i>angusticeps</i>	Cape Sand Toad	LC (Endemic)
Hyperoliidae	<i>Hyperolius</i>	<i>horstockii</i>	Arum Lily Frog	LC (Endemic)
	<i>Hyperolius</i>	<i>marmoratus</i>	Painted Reed Frog	LC (Endemic)
Pipidae	<i>Xenopus</i>	<i>laevis</i>	Common Platanna	LC
Pyxicephalidae	<i>Amietia</i>	<i>fuscigula</i>	Cape River Frog	LC (Endemic)
	<i>Arthroleptella</i>	<i>villiersi</i>	De Villiers's Moss Frog	LC (Endemic)
	<i>Cacosternum</i>	<i>australis</i>	Southern Caco	DD (Endemic)
	<i>Strongylopus</i>	<i>bonaespei</i>	Banded Stream Frog	LC (Endemic)
	<i>Strongylopus</i>	<i>grayii</i>	Clicking Stream Frog	LC (Endemic)
	<i>Tomopterna</i>	<i>delalandii</i>	Cape Sand Frog	LC (Endemic)

Addendum 24. Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve botanical species list.

Family	Species	Redlist Status
Achariaceae	<i>Kiggelaria africana</i>	Least Concern
Aizoaceae	<i>Acrodon bellidiflorus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Acrodon parvifolius</i>	Endangered
	<i>Acrosanthes teretifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erepsia anceps</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erepsia inlaudens</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aizoon herniariifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Lampranthus</i> sp.	Least Concern
	<i>Lampranthus pink and white</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oscularia deltoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Psilocaulon parviflorum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Ruschia tenella</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Skiatophytum tripolium</i>	Vulnerable
	<i>Tetragonia echinata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Tetragonia fruticosa</i>	Least Concern
Alliaceae	<i>Tulbaghia alliacea</i>	Least Concern
Amaranthaceae	<i>Exomis microphylla</i>	Least Concern
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Boophone disticha</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Brunsvigia orientalis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Crossyne guttata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cyrtanthus angustifolius</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cyrtanthus carneus</i>	Vulnerable
	<i>Cyrtanthus leucanthus</i>	Endangered
	<i>Haemanthus coccineus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Haemanthus sanguineus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Strumaria spiralis</i>	Least Concern
Anacardiaceae	<i>Searsia angustifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Searsia cuneifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Searsia glauca</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Searsia laevigata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Searsia lucida</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Searsia rosmarinifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Searsia scytophylla</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Searsia tomentosa</i>	Least Concern
Apiaceae	<i>Arctopus echinatus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Centella macrocarpa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Centella tridentata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Chamarea gracillima (Annesorhiza gracillima)</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Glia prolifera</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Itasina filifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Lichtensteinia lacera</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Lichtensteinia trifida</i>	Least Concern
Apocynaceae	<i>Nanobubon capillaceum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Asclepias crispa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aspidoglossum heterophyllum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gomphocarpus cancellatus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Least Concern
Apocynaceae	<i>Microlooma tenuifolium</i>	Least Concern

Family	Species	Redlist Status
Araceae	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Least Concern
Asparagaceae	<i>Albuca aurea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Albuca flaccida</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Albuca fragrans/goswinii</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Asparagus africanus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Asparagus capensis</i> var. <i>capensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Asparagus kraussianus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Asparagus lignosus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Asparagus rubicundus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Drimia dregei</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Drimia elata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Drimia filifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Drimia media</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Drimia minor</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Eucomis regia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Lachenalia orchioides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Lachenalia perryae</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Lachenalia rosea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Ledebouria ovalifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Ornithogalum dubium</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Ornithogalum graminifolium</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Ornithogalum hispidum</i> subsp. <i>bergii</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>	Least Concern
Asphodelaceae	<i>Bulbine cepacea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Bulbine favosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Bulbinella cauda-felis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Bulbinella trinervis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Bulbinella triquetra</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Trachyandra hirsuta</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Trachyandra hirsutiflora</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Trachyandra hispida</i>	Least Concern
Asteraceae	<i>Anaxeton asperum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Arctotheca prostrata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Arctotis acaulis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Artemisia afra</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Athanasia dentata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Athanasia trifurcata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Athrixia capensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Berkheya angusta</i>	Vulnerable
	<i>Berkheya armata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Berkheya barbata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Berkheya herbacea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Berkheya rigida</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Chrysocoma ciliata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Corymbium africanum</i> subsp. <i>scabridum</i> var. <i>gramineum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Corymbium cymosum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Corymbium glabrum</i> var. <i>glabrum</i>	Least Concern

Family	Species	Redlist Status
Asteraceae	<i>Corymbium villosum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cotula ceniifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cotula turbinata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cullumia setosa</i> var. <i>microcephala</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Dimorphotheca nudicaulis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Disparago anomala</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Disparago ericoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Edmondia sesamoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Elytropappus glandulosus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Elytropappus rhinocerotis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Eriocephalus paniculatus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Felicia tenella</i> subsp. <i>cotuloides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gazania pectinata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gerbera crocea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gerbera piloselloides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gnaphalium declinatum</i>	Near-threatened
	<i>Haplocarpha lanata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Helichrysum asperum</i> var. <i>glabrum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Helichrysum foetidum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Helichrysum indicum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Helichrysum odoratissimum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Helichrysum pandurifolium</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Helichrysum rosum</i> var. <i>rosum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Helichrysum teretifolium</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Heterolepis aliena</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Hippia pilosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Hymenolepis crithmifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Macledium spinosum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Mairia coriacea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Metalsia brevifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Metalsia densa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Metalsia erubescens</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Metalsia inversa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Metalsia serrata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Nidorella ivifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oedera capensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Osteospermum calendulaceum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Osteospermum hispidum</i> var. <i>hispidum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Osteospermum moniliferum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Osteospermum polygaloides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Osteospermum tomentosum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Othonna bulbosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Othonna heterophylla</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Othonna quinqueidentata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Phaenocoma prolifera</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Printzia polifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pseudognaphalium luteo-album</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pteronia hirsuta</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pteronia tenuifolia</i>	Endangered
	<i>Relhania pungens</i> subsp. <i>pungens</i>	Least Concern

Family	Species	Redlist Status
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio burchellii</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Senecio crassulifolius</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Senecio elegans</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Senecio glastifolius</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Senecio hastifolius</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Senecio lanifer</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Senecio lyratus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Senecio pubigerus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Senecio rigidus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Senecio rosmarinifolius</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Senecio sophioides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Senecio triqueter</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Senecio umbellatus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Seriphium cinereum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Seriphium incanum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Seriphium plumosum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Seriphium spirale</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Stoebe aethiopica</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Stoebe capitata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Syncarpha canescens</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Syncarpha gnaphaloides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Syncarpha paniculata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Syncarpha speciosissima</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Syncarpha vestita</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Ursinia anthemoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Ursinia heterodonta</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Ursinia paleacea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Zyrrhelia foliosa</i>	Least Concern
Boraginaceae	<i>Echiostachys ecklonianus</i>	Endangered
	<i>Lobostemon argenteus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Lobostemon curvifolius</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Lobostemon lucidus</i>	Least Concern
Brassicaceae	<i>Heliophila juncea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Heliophila macra</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Heliophila pusilla</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Heliophila subulata</i>	Least Concern
Bruniaceae	<i>Berzelia abrotanoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Berzelia lanuginosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Brunia laevis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Staavia radiata</i>	Least Concern
Campanulaceae	<i>Cyphia digitata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cyphia phyteuma</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cyphia volubilis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Lobelia chamaepitys</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Lobelia comosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Lobelia erinus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Lobelia pinifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Lobelia setacea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Merciera azurea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Merciera leptoloba</i>	Near-threatened

Family	Species	Redlist Status
Campanulaceae	<i>Monopsis lutea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Prismatocarpus brevilobus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Prismatocarpus campanuloides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Prismatocarpus fruticosus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Roella incurva</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Roella spicata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Siphocodon debilis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Treichelia longebracteata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Wahlenbergia axillaris</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Wahlenbergia capensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Wahlenbergia cernua</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Wahlenbergia cinerea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Wahlenbergia nodosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Wahlenbergia subulata</i>	Least Concern
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus albens</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Silene burchellii</i> subsp. <i>pilosellifolia</i>	Least Concern
Celastraceae	<i>Gymnosporia buxifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Maytenus oleoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus</i>	Least Concern
Colchicaceae	<i>Androcymbium eucomoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Baeometra uniflora</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Wurmbea glassii</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Wurmbea punctata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Wurmbea variabilis</i>	Least Concern
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina africana</i>	Least Concern
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula biplanata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Crassula capensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Crassula capensis</i> var. <i>albertinae</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Crassula ciliata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Crassula decumbens</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Crassula ericoides</i> subsp. <i>ericoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Crassula fascicularis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Crassula muscosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Crassula natans</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Crassula rupestris</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Crassula saxifraga</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Crassula subulata</i> var. <i>subulata</i>	Least Concern
Cyperaceae	<i>Carpha glomerata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cyperus large riverine</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Ficinia radiata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Tetraria bromoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Tetraria thermalis</i>	Least Concern
Dipsacaceae	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Least Concern
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera aliciae</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Drosera capensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Drosera cistiflora</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Drosera zeyheri</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Drosera trinervia</i>	Least Concern

Family	Species	Redlist Status
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros glabra</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Euclea racemosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Euclea polyandra</i>	Least Concern
Ericaceae	<i>Erica axillaris</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica bruniifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica capillaris</i>	Endangered
	<i>Erica cerinthoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica chonantha</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica coccinea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica corifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica cruenta</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica curviflora</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica discolor</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica equisetifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica ericoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica erinus</i>	Vulnerable
	<i>Erica exleeana</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica globiceps</i> subsp. <i>globiceps</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica imbricata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica irbyana</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica labialis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica lasciva</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica mammosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica multumbellifera</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica nudiflora</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica plukenetii</i> subsp. <i>penicellata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica pulchella</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica puberuliflora</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica quadrangularis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica rubiginosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica sessiliflora</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica setacea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica viscaria</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Erica vogelpoelii</i>	Least Concern
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Clutia alaternoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Clutia laxa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Clutia polygonoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Clutia pubescens</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Euphorbia ecklonii</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Euphorbia erythrina</i>	Least Concern
Fabaceae	<i>Euphorbia silenifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Amphithalea biovulata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Amphithalea ciliaris</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Amphithalea ericifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Amphithalea speciosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Argyrolobium argenteum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aspalathus aciphylla</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aspalathus acuminata</i> subsp. <i>acuminata</i>	Least Concern

Family	Species	Redlist Status
Fabaceae	<i>Aspalathus angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aspalathus caledonensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aspalathus ciliaris</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aspalathus hispida</i> subsp. <i>hispida</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aspalathus linguiloba</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aspalathus juniperina</i> subsp. <i>juniperina</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aspalathus laricifolia</i> subsp. <i>laricifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aspalathus nigra</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aspalathus spicata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aspalathus tridentata</i> subsp. <i>tridentata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Bolusafra bituminosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Indigofera alopecuroides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Indigofera angustifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Indigofera cytisoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Indigofera glomerata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Indigofera heterophylla</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Indigofera incana</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Lebeckia pauciflora</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Lessertia frutescens</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Liparia splendens</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Liparia vestita</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Lotononis umbellata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Otholobium spicatum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Podalyria biflora</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Podalyria calyptrata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Podalyria myrtillifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Psoralea alata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Psoralea aphylla</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Psoralea asarina</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Psoralea imbricata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Psoralea laxa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Rafnia acuminata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Rafnia capensis</i> subsp. <i>capensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Tephrosia capensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Xiphotheca reflexa</i>	Endangered
Gentianaceae	<i>Chironia linoides</i> subsp. <i>macrocalyx</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Sebaea aurea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Sebaea exacoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Sebaea grisebachiana</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Sebaea micrantha</i> var. <i>micrantha</i>	Least Concern
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium alchemilloides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pelargonium candicans</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pelargonium carneum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pelargonium cucullatum</i> subsp. <i>strigifolium</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pelargonium dipetalum</i> subsp. <i>dipetalum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pelargonium elegans</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pelargonium elongatum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pelargonium grossularioides</i>	Least Concern

Family	Species	Redlist Status
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium lobatum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pelargonium longifolium</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pelargonium myrrhifolium</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pelargonium pinnatum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pelargonium triste</i>	Least Concern
Haemodoraceae	<i>Dilatris pillansii</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Wachendorfia brachyandra</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Wachendorfia thyrsiflora</i>	Least Concern
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Caesia contorta</i>	Least Concern
Hypoxidaceae	<i>Empodium plicatum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Hypoxis argentea</i> var. <i>sericea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pauridia alba</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pauridia capensis</i> (white with dark centre)	Least Concern
	<i>Pauridia capensis</i> (yellow form)	Least Concern
	<i>Pauridia curculigioides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pauridia flaccida</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pauridia minuta</i>	Near-threatened
	<i>Pauridia monophylla</i>	Least Concern
Iridaceae	<i>Aristea africana</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aristea bakeri</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aristea capitata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aristea glauca</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aristea oligocephala</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aristea racemosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aristea spiralis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Aristea teretifolia</i>	Endangered
	<i>Babiana ambigua</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Babiana patersoniae</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Bobartia filiformis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Bobartia longicyma</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Chasmanthe aethiopica</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Freesia caryophyllacea</i>	Near-threatened
	<i>Geissorhiza aspera</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Geissorhiza hispidula</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Geissorhiza inflexa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Geissorhiza juncea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Geissorhiza nana</i>	Near-threatened
	<i>Geissorhiza ovata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Geissorhiza parva</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Geissorhiza schinzii</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Geissorhiza scillaris</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gladiolus alatus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gladiolus brevifolius</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gladiolus bullatus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gladiolus carneus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gladiolus debilis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gladiolus gracilis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gladiolus guthriei</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gladiolus hirsutus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gladiolus liliaceus</i>	Least Concern

Family	Species	Redlist Status
Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus maculatus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gladiolus martleyi</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gladiolus meridionalis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gladiolus overbergensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gladiolus rudis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gladiolus trichomenifolius</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gladiolus tristis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gladiolus virescens</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Hesperantha falcata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Hesperantha radiata</i> subsp. <i>caricina</i>	Near-threatened
	<i>Hesperantha radiata</i> subsp. <i>radiata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Ixia dubia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Ixia flexuosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Ixia micrandra</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Ixia polystachya</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Ixia stricta</i>	Near-threatened
	<i>Lapeirousia corymbosa</i>	Declining
	<i>Lapeirousia micrantha</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Micranthus alopecuroides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Micranthus filifolius</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Micranthus plantagineus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Micranthus tubulosus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Moraea angusta</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Moraea anomala</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Moraea bellendenii</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Moraea bituminosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Moraea comptonii</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Moraea cooperi</i>	Vulnerable
	<i>Moraea fugacissima</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Moraea fugax</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Moraea gawleri</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Moraea insolens</i>	Critically Endangered
	<i>Moraea lewisiae</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Moraea lugubris</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Moraea lurida</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Moraea melanops</i>	Endangered
	<i>Moraea neglecta</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Moraea ramosissima</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Moraea setifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Moraea tricolor</i>	Endangered
	<i>Moraea tripetala</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Moraea virgata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Romulea cruciata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Romulea flava</i> (large purple)	Least Concern
	<i>Romulea flava</i> var. <i>flava</i> (white)	Least Concern
	<i>Romulea flava</i> var. <i>minor</i> (yellow)	Least Concern
	<i>Romulea hirsuta</i> var. <i>cuprea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Romulea rosea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Thereianthus bracteolatus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Tritoniopsis antholyza</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Tritoniopsis burchellii</i>	Least Concern

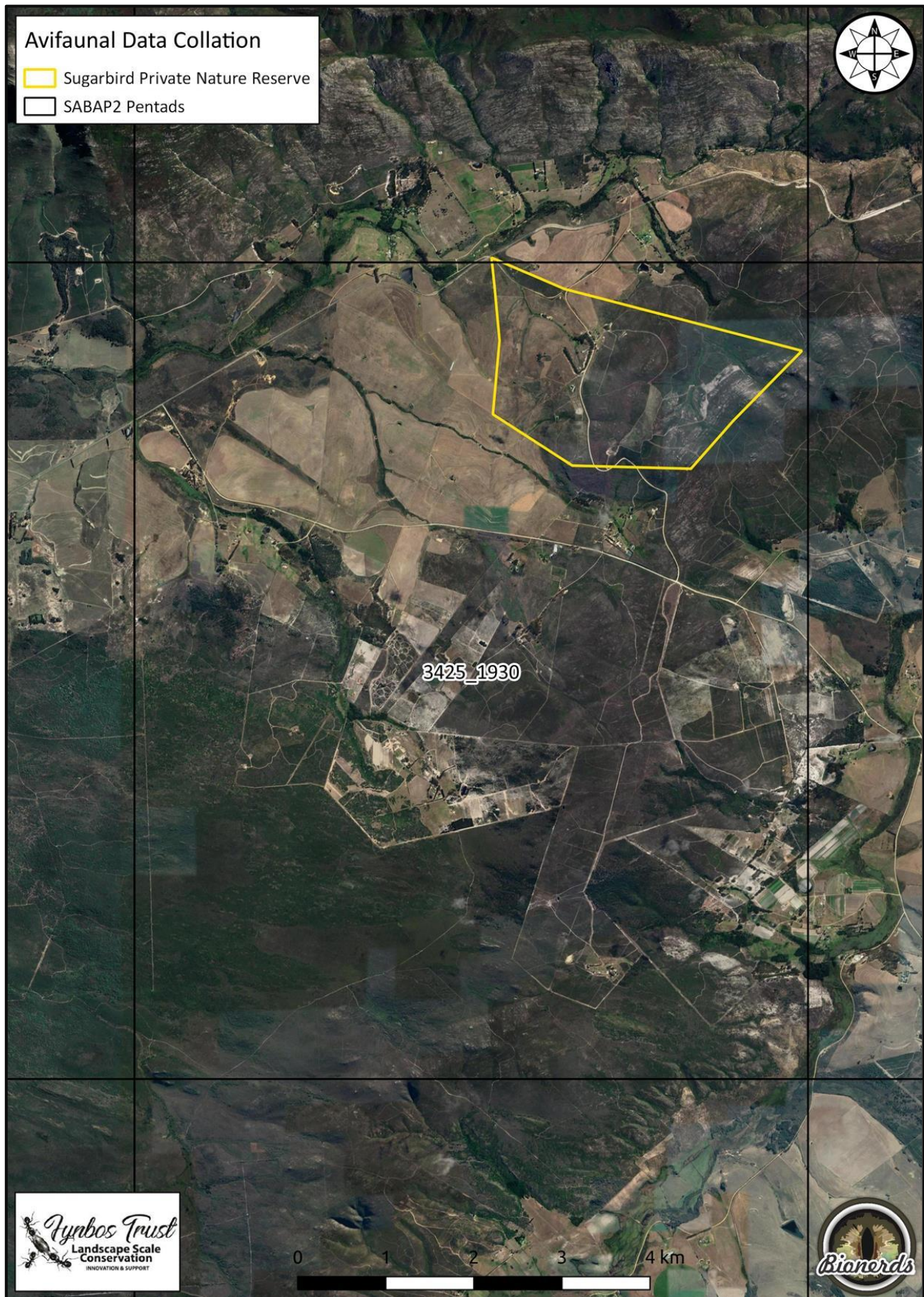
Family	Species	Redlist Status
Iridaceae	<i>Tritoniopsis lata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Tritoniopsis parviflora</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Tritoniopsis pulchra</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Tritoniopsis unguicularis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Watsonia aletroides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Watsonia borbonica</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Watsonia cf. coccinea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Watsonia laccata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Watsonia meriana</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Watsonia spectabilis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Watsonia stenosiphon</i>	Least Concern
Juncaginaceae	<i>Triglochin bulbosa</i>	Least Concern
Lamiaceae	<i>Leonotis leonurus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Salvia africana-lutea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Salvia chamelaeagnea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Salvia runcinata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Stachys aethiopica</i>	Least Concern
Lanariaceae	<i>Lanaria lanata</i>	Least Concern
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha ciliolata</i>	Least Concern
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia bisquamata</i>	Least Concern
Linaceae	<i>Linum africanum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Linum brevistylum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Linum thunbergii</i>	Least Concern
Malvaceae	<i>Anisodonteia scabrosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Hermannia alnifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Hermannia flammula</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Hermannia hyssopifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Hermannia rudis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Hibiscus aethiopicus</i>	Least Concern
Melanthaceae	<i>Melianthus major</i>	Least Concern
Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphoides indica</i>	Least Concern
Molluginaceae	<i>Adenogramma lichtensteiniana</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pharnaceum elongatum</i>	Least Concern
Montiniaceae	<i>Montinia caryophyllacea</i>	Least Concern
Myricaceae	<i>Morella quercifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Morella serrata</i>	Least Concern
Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine africana</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Rapanea melanophloeos</i>	Declining
Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i>	Least Concern
Oleaceae	<i>Olea capensis subsp. capensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Olea europaea subsp. africana</i>	Least Concern
Orchidaceae	<i>Acrolophia capensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Bartholina burmanniana</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Disa atricapilla</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Disa atrorubens</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Disa bifida</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Disa bracteata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Disa ferruginea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Disa filicornis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Disa multifida</i>	Least Concern

Family	Species	Redlist Status
Orchidaceae	<i>Disa obliqua</i> subsp. <i>clavigera</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Disa racemosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Disa tenuifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Disperis capensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Disperis paludosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Disperis villosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Eulophia aculeata</i> subsp. <i>aculeata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Evotella carnosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pterygodium alatum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pterygodium bicolorum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pterygodium bifidum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pterygodium caffrum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pterygodium catholicum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pterygodium orobanchoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pterygodium volucris</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Holothrix cernua</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Holothrix villosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Satyrium bicallosum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Satyrium bicornne</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Satyrium bracteatum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Satyrium coriifolium</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Satyrium humile</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Satyrium lupulinum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Satyrium odorum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Satyrium stenopetalum</i>	Least Concern
Orobanchaceae	<i>Alectra sessiliflora</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Harveya purpurea</i>	Least Concern
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis caprina</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis commutata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis depressa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis eckloniana</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis engleriana</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis glabra</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis heterophylla</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis livida</i> var. <i>livida</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis luteola</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis multicaulis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis nidulans</i> var. <i>denticulata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis obtusa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis polyphylla</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis punctata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis purpurea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis stellata</i> var. <i>stellata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis truncatula</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Oxalis zeekoevleyensis</i>	Least Concern
Penaeaceae	<i>Penaea mucronata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Sonderothamnus speciosus</i>	Rare
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago remota</i>	Least Concern

Family	Species	Redlist Status
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon pospischilii</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Eragrostis capensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Geochloa rufa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pentameris viscidula</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Tenaxia stricta</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Least Concern
Polygalaceae	<i>Muraltia alopecuroides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Muraltia cf. alopecuroides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Muraltia filiformis</i> var. <i>caledonensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Muraltia heisteria</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Muraltia pungens</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Polygala lehmanniana</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Polygala garcinii</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Polygala scabra</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Polygala umbellata</i>	Least Concern
Polygonaceae	<i>Emex australis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Rumex lativalvis</i>	Least Concern
Proteaceae	<i>Aulax umbellata</i>	Near-threatened
	<i>Leucadendron gandageri</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Leucadendron gandageri/laureolum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Leucadendron linifolium</i>	Vulnerable
	<i>Leucadendron platyspermum</i>	Vulnerable
	<i>Leucadendron salicifolium</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Leucadendron salignum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Leucadendron teretifolium</i>	Near-threatened
	<i>Leucadendron xanthoconus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i>	Vulnerable
	<i>Leucospermum pedunculatum</i>	Near-threatened
	<i>Leucospermum prostratum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Leucospermum truncatulum</i>	Near-threatened
	<i>Mimetes cucullatus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Protea angustata</i>	Endangered
	<i>Protea aspera</i>	Vulnerable
	<i>Protea compacta</i>	Near-threatened
	<i>Protea cordata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Protea cynaroides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Protea longifolia</i>	Vulnerable
	<i>Protea repens</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Protea scabra</i>	Near-threatened
	<i>Serruria adscendens</i>	Near-threatened
	<i>Serruria elongata</i>	Near-threatened
	<i>Serruria fasciflora</i>	Near-threatened
	<i>Serruria cf. heterophylla/phylicoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Spatalla curvifolia</i>	Near-threatened
Pteridophyta	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Mohria caffrorum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Schizaea pectinata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Todea barbara</i>	Least Concern

Family	Species	Redlist Status
Ranunculaceae	<i>Anemone anemonoides</i>	Least Concern
Restionaceae	<i>Cannomois congesta</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Ceratocaryum argenteum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Elegia hookeriana</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Elegia racemosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Elegia spathacea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Hypodiscus argenteus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Hypodiscus aristatus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Hypodiscus laevigatus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Mastersiella digitata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Restio capensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Restio egregius</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Restio festuciformis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Restio similis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Restio tetragonus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Restio triflora</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Rhodocoma fruticosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Staberoha cernua</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Thamnochortus fruticosus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Thamnochortus gracilis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Thamnochortus lucens</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Willdenowia teres</i>	Least Concern
Rhamnaceae	<i>Phylica diffusa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Phylica imberbis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Phylica lasiocarpa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Tricocephalus stipularis</i>	Least Concern
Rosaceae	<i>Cliffortia atrata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cliffortia carinata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cliffortia falcata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cliffortia ferruginea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cliffortia filifolia</i> var. <i>filifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cliffortia graminea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cliffortia juniperina</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cliffortia monophylla</i>	Vulnerable
	<i>Cliffortia multiformis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cliffortia</i> cf. <i>multiformis</i> /pterocarpa	Least Concern
	<i>Cliffortia phyllanthoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cliffortia polygonifolia</i> var. <i>polygonifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cliffortia pterocarpa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cliffortia ramosissima</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cliffortia ruscifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cliffortia stricta</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cliffortia strobilifera</i>	Least Concern
Rubiaceae	<i>Anthospermum aethiopicum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Anthospermum bicornis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Anthospermum galioides</i> subsp. <i>galioides</i> "prostrate form"	Least Concern
	<i>Anthospermum galioides</i> subsp. <i>reflexifolium</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Anthospermum spathulatum</i>	Least Concern
Ruscaceae	<i>Eriospermum dielsianum</i> subsp. <i>dielsianum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Eriospermum proliferum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Eriospermum schlechteri</i>	Least Concern

Family	Species	Redlist Status
Rutaceae	<i>Adenandra lasiantha</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Agathosma bifida</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Agathosma cerefolium</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Agathosma imbricata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Agathosma serpyllacea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Diosma hirsuta</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Diosma oppositifolia</i>	Least Concern
Santalaceae	<i>Colpoon compressum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Thesium ericifolium</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Thesium funale</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Thesium spicatum</i>	Least Concern
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Chenopodiopsis retrorsa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Diascia capensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Dischisma ciliatum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Halleria lucida</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Hemimeris racemosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Limosella africana</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Manulea cheiranthus</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Microdon dubius</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Nemesia barbata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Nemesia diffusa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Nemesia macrocarpa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Nemesia pinnata</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Nemesia small yellow</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Phyllopodium cordatum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pseudoselago gracilis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pseudoselago pulchra</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Pseudoselago verbenacea</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Selago canescens</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Selago scabrada</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Selago dolosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Sutera foetida</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Sutera hispida</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Teedia lucida</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Zaluzianskya capensis</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Zaluzianskya divaricata</i>	Least Concern
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium afrum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Least Concern
Tecophilaeaceae	<i>Cyanella hyacinthoides</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Cyanella lutea</i>	Least Concern
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Gnidia anomala</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gnidia humilis</i>	Endangered
	<i>Gnidia pinifolia</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gnidia juniperifolia/simplex</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Gnidia simplex</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Lachnaea filicaulis</i>	Near-threatened
	<i>Passerina corymbosa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Struthiola ciliata/confusa</i>	Least Concern
	<i>Struthiola mundii</i>	Least Concern
Typhaceae	<i>Typha capensis</i>	Least Concern
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Zygophyllum fulvum</i>	Least Concern

Addendum 25. The location of Sugarbird PNR in SABAP2 Pentad 3425_1930.

Addendum 24. Avifaunal data collected in SABAP2 Pentad 3425_1930.

Apalis	<i>Bar-throated</i>	Flycatcher	<i>African Dusky</i>	Raven	<i>White-necked</i>
Barbet	<i>Acacia Pied</i>	Flycatcher	<i>African Paradise</i>	Robin-Chat	<i>Cape</i>
Batis	<i>Cape</i>	Flycatcher	<i>Fiscal</i>	Saw-wing	<i>Black</i>
Bishop	<i>Southern Red</i>	Francolin	<i>Grey-winged</i>	Scrub Robin	<i>Karoo</i>
Bishop	<i>Yellow</i>	Goose	<i>Egyptian</i>	Seedeater	<i>Streaky-headed</i>
Bokmakierie		Goose	<i>Spur-winged</i>	Shelduck	<i>South African</i>
Boubou	<i>Southern</i>	Grassbird	<i>Cape</i>	Shoveler	<i>Cape</i>
Bulbul	<i>Cape</i>	Grebe	<i>Little</i>	Sparrow	<i>Cape</i>
Bunting	<i>Cape</i>	Greenbul	<i>Sombre</i>	Sparrow	<i>House</i>
Bustard	<i>Denham's</i>	Guinea fowl	<i>Helmeted</i>	Sparrow	<i>Southern Grey-headed</i>
Buzzard	<i>Common</i>	Harrier	<i>African Marsh</i>	Spoonbill	<i>African</i>
Buzzard	<i>Jackal</i>	Harrier	<i>Black</i>	Spurfowl	<i>Cape</i>
Canary	<i>Brimstone</i>	Harrier-Hawk	<i>African</i>	Starling	<i>Common</i>
Canary	<i>Cape</i>	Heron	<i>Black-headed</i>	Starling	<i>Pied</i>
Canary	<i>Yellow</i>	Heron	<i>Grey</i>	Starling	<i>Red-winged</i>
Cisticola	<i>Cloud</i>	Hoopoe	<i>African</i>	Starling	<i>Wattled</i>
Cisticola	<i>Grey-backed</i>	Ibis	<i>African Sacred</i>	Stonechat	<i>African</i>
Cisticola	<i>Levaillant's</i>	Ibis	<i>Hadada</i>	Stork	<i>White</i>
Cisticola	<i>Zitting</i>	Kestrel	<i>Rock</i>	Sugarbird	<i>Cape</i>
Coot	<i>Red-knobbed</i>	Kingfisher	<i>Giant</i>	Sunbird	<i>Malachite</i>
Cormorant	<i>Reed</i>	Kite	<i>Black-winged</i>	Sunbird	<i>Orange-breasted</i>
Crake	<i>Black</i>	Kite	<i>Yellow-billed</i>	Sunbird	<i>Southern Double-collared</i>
Crane	<i>Blue</i>	Lapwing	<i>Blacksmith</i>	Swallow	<i>Barn</i>
Crombec	<i>Long-billed</i>	Lapwing	<i>Crowned</i>	Swallow	<i>Greater Striped</i>
Crow	<i>Cape</i>	Lark	<i>Cape Clapper</i>	Swallow	<i>Pearl-breasted</i>
Crow	<i>Pied</i>	Lark	<i>Large-billed</i>	Swallow	<i>White-throated</i>
Cuckoo	<i>Diederik</i>	Lark	<i>Red-capped</i>	Swift	<i>African Black</i>
Cuckoo	<i>Klaas's</i>	Longclaw	<i>Cape</i>	Swift	<i>Alpine</i>
Cuckoo	<i>Red-chested</i>	Martin	<i>Brown-throated</i>	Swift	<i>Little</i>
Darter	<i>African</i>	Martin	<i>Rock</i>	Swift	<i>White-rumped</i>
Dove	<i>Cape Turtle</i>	Moorhen	<i>Common</i>	Tchagra	<i>Southern</i>
Dove	<i>Laughing</i>	Mousebird	<i>Speckled</i>	Teal	<i>Red-billed</i>
Dove	<i>Namaqua</i>	Mousebird	<i>White-backed</i>	Thrush	<i>Olive</i>
Dove	<i>Red-eyed</i>	Neddicky		Wagtail	<i>Cape</i>
Drongo	<i>Fork-tailed</i>	Nightjar	<i>Fiery-necked</i>	Warbler	<i>Lesser Swamp</i>
Duck	<i>African Black</i>	Ostrich	<i>Common</i>	Warbler	<i>Little Rush</i>
Duck	<i>White-faced Whistling</i>	Pigeon	<i>African Olive</i>	Waxbill	<i>Common</i>
Duck	<i>Yellow-billed</i>	Pigeon	<i>Speckled</i>	Waxbill	<i>Sweet</i>
Eagle	<i>African Fish</i>	Pipit	<i>African</i>	Weaver	<i>Cape</i>
Eagle	<i>Booted</i>	Pipit	<i>Nicholson's</i>	Weaver	<i>Southern Masked</i>
Eagle	<i>Martial</i>	Pipit	<i>Plain-backed</i>	Wheatear	<i>Capped</i>
Eagle-Owl	<i>Spotted</i>	Plover	<i>Kittlitz's</i>	Wheatear	<i>Mountain</i>
Egret	<i>Western Cattle</i>	Plover	<i>Three-banded</i>	White-eye	<i>Cape</i>
Falcon	<i>Lanner</i>	Prinia	<i>Karoo</i>	Whydah	<i>Pin-tailed</i>
Falcon	<i>Peregrine</i>	Quail	<i>Common</i>	Woodpecker	<i>Olive</i>
Fiscal	<i>Southern</i>	Rail	<i>African</i>		

Addendum 25. Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve Annual Audit 2021 – 2022.**Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve****Annual Audit for the period 1 August 2021 through 31 July 2022**

Date of Audit:

Date of Next Audit:

The Annual Audit is developed to capture biodiversity management performance for the Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve. The Audit is based on the Annual Plan of Operations for the same period and has been developed according to the specific Key Performance Areas and Management Objectives in the Protected Area Management Plan. This Annual Audit has been completed and submitted to CapeNature in compliance with the requirements stipulated in the National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003).

Management Authority	The Fynbos Trust
Management Authority Representative	Chris Martens
Position	Director
Cell Contact	082 351 8963
Email Contact	chris@fynbos-trust.co.za

Competent Authority	CapeNature
Competent Authority Representative	Johan Burger
Position	Landscape Unit Manager: Overberg
Cell Contact	
Email Contact	

 Chris Martens

 Johan Burger

Annual Audit: 2021 - 2022 (1 of 7)			
Key Performance Area: Biodiversity and Ecological Components			
Management Objective: Fire Management			
To maintain a natural fire regime that best serves the ecological functioning of fire driven ecosystems. Prescribed burns should be utilised to promote a veld age mosaic according to natural fire frequency and to manage towards the control of Invasive Alien Plants. Firebreaks will be prioritised to promote access to combatting wildfires and may not be along property boundary lines. Collaboration on a landscape scale will be prioritised for fire management.			
Key Deliverable: Ensure Fire Readiness			
Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe	Achieved (Y/N)
Ensure Membership of the local Fire Protection Association (FPA). Membership of the FPA must be maintained, and meetings attended as required.	MA	Annually	
Staff must be trained and provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and equipment must be in proper working order.	MA	Ongoing	
Fire readiness must be maintained during as per the requirements of the FPA and relevant legislation (National Veld and Forest Fire Act No 1 of 1998) must be adhered to.	MA	Ongoing	
Cross border firebreak agreements should be implemented under the direction of the FPA. Individual landowners will need to secure cross-border agreements with their direct neighbours in conjunction with the FPA. Firebreaks are required to protect infrastructure and to facilitate access in the event of combatting uncontrolled wildfires. As such firebreaks should be strategic and not follow property boundaries. Landowners well need to secure agreements with the direct neighbours to ensure legal compliance.	MA / GOFPA	31-Jul-22	
Key Deliverable: Fire Management Strategy			
Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe	Achieved (Y/N)
Generate and update Fire History Maps as required.	Bionerds	As Required	
Implement a Prescribed Burn Strategy to promote a mosaic of veld ages mosaic that will increase the effectiveness of combatting uncontrolled wildfires. Burns must meet ecological requirements and follow relevant permitting approval (FPA, DAFF, ODM).	MA	Ongoing	
Ensure that IAP Budget is in place prior to implementing controlled burns to control the germination of Invasive Alien Plant seed bank in units prioritised for controlled burns. Controlled burns should only be implemented where ecologically viable, adequate budget is available for alien vegetation clearing post-burn and is not a direct threat to infrastructure.	MA	As Required	

Annual Audit: 2021 - 2022 (2 of 7)	
Key Performance Area: Biodiversity and Ecological Components	
Management Objective: Fire Management	
Comments:	

Annual Plan of Operations: 2021 - 2022 (3 of 7)			
Key Performance Area: Biodiversity and Ecological Components			
Management Objective: Alien Vegetation Management			
minimise the spread of invasive alien plant species and to maintain the gains from past clearing operations where species have been brought to a manageable level			
Key Deliverable: Implement Control of Alien Vegetation			
Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe	Achieved (Y/N)
Map the distribution and density of Invasive Alien Plants on the reserve. The location of exempted IAPs must be captured spatially.	Bionerds	Annually	
Eradicate and Control Spread of Invasive Vegetation where applicable as per National Environmental Biodiversity Act (NEMBA) Regulations.	MA	Ongoing	
Undertake annual sweeps of the reserve to ensure maintenance phase is maintained.	MA	Ongoing	
Prioritise areas where prescribed burns have been implemented for follow up post-burn to target the germinations of the IAP seed bank.	MA	Ongoing	
Ensure that surrounding landowners are actively clearing invasive vegetation to minimise spread into maintenance phase alien clearing units.	MA	Ongoing	
Comments:			
Key Performance Area: Biodiversity and Ecological Components			
Management Objective: Soil Erosion Prevention and Control			
To halt the degradation of ecosystems through soil erosion by assessing problem erosions areas annually and combatting erosion accordingly.			
Key Deliverable: Prevent and Mitigate Soil Erosion			
Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe	Achieved (Y/N)
Problem erosion areas such as roads, trails and firebreaks should be assessed annually to ensure early detection of soil erosion which should then be combatted accordingly.	MA	Annually	
Comments:			

Annual Plan of Operations: 2021 - 2022 (4 of 7)			
Key Performance Area: Biodiversity and Ecological Components			
Management Objective: Baseline Data Collection and Monitoring			
To develop a biodiversity resource inventory and monitor priority Species of Special Concern.			
Key Deliverable: Baseline Data Collection			
Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe	Achieved (Y/N)
Develop and Populate a Baseline Database Inventory. Camera Trap Surveys should be implemented where possible. Avifaunal data collation should include the collation and submission of data into the Animal Demography Unit (ADU) South African Bird Atlas Project (SABAP). A Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve Project should be registered in iNaturalist https://www.inaturalist.org/ to add observations and grow the baseline database inventory.	Bionerds	Ongoing	
Key Deliverable: Monitoring			
Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe	Achieved (Y/N)
Identify and monitor priority Species of Conservation Concern for the reserve.	Bionerds	Ongoing	
Key Deliverable: Research			
Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe	Achieved (Y/N)
Assess veld condition, identify plant community composition and estimate population health of threatened plant species.	Bionerds	31-Jul-22	
Comments:			

Annual Plan of Operations: 2021 - 2022 (5 of 7)			
Key Performance Area: Biodiversity and Ecological Components			
Management Objective: Wildlife			
To ensure effective conservation of faunal species, populations, and inter-relationships in order to enhance biodiversity and maintain and improve ecosystem functioning.			
Key Deliverable: Wildlife Management			
Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe	Achieved (Y/N)
Manage the introduction and offtakes of wildlife on the reserve.	MA	Ongoing	
Monitor and evaluate the health of faunal populations.	MA	Ongoing	
Monitor and evaluate the impact of fauna on the ecosystem.	Bionerds	Annually	
Undertake veld condition assessments to determine carrying capacity relative to climatic and rainfall cycles.	Bionerds	Annually	
Comments:			

Annual Plan of Operations: 2021 - 2022 (6 of 7)			
Key Performance Area: Management Authority Effectiveness and Sustainability.			
Management Objective: Legal Compliance			
To ensure all reserve declaration documentation is in order and that all activities are compliant with relevant legislation and policies.			
Key Deliverable: Legal Compliance			
Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe	Achieved (Y/N)
Validation and Management Authority Agreements signed by landowner and MEC.	MA	As Required	
Ensure Notarial Deed with surveyor diagram and title deed restrictions are executed by the Notary and registered at the Deeds Office.	MA	As Required	
Ensure that the nature reserve is rezoned to appropriate conservation zoning (Open Space I).	MA	As Required	
Ensure that Annual Review of Annual Plan of Operations is completed and submitted to CapeNature.	MA	Annually	
Review and Revise Annual Plan of Operations as necessary.	MA	Annually	
Review and Revise Protected Area Management Plan as necessary.	MA	31-Jul-26	
Comments:			
Key Performance Area: Management Authority Effectiveness and Sustainability.			
Management Objective: Management Infrastructure and Equipment.			
The reserve has the necessary infrastructure and equipment to enable the cost-effective achievement of the management objectives.			
Key Deliverable: Infrastructure and Equipment			
Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe	Achieved (Y/N)
Infrastructure needed to support personnel in implementing the management plan is in place.	MA	Ongoing	
Personnel have the necessary vehicles and equipment to carry out management activities.	MA	Ongoing	
Infrastructure is maintained and equipment serviced and kept in safe working order.	MA	Ongoing	
Comments:			

Annual Plan of Operations: 2021 - 2022 (7 of 7)			
Key Performance Area: Management Authority Effectiveness and Sustainability.			
Management Objective: Signage, Access Control and Security.			
Signage, access control and security measures are put in place that effectively address related threats.			
Key Deliverable: Signage, Access Control and Security			
Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe	Achieved (Y/N)
The perimeter boundary of the reserve is clearly marked with fencing and signage.	MA	Ongoing	
Access onto the reserve is restricted with locked gates and controlled through a limited number of entry points.	MA	Ongoing	
Ensure appropriate signage along fence and at access points.	MA	Ongoing	
Security measures are put in place to address specific threats.	MA	Ongoing	
Maintain records of illegal trespassing and poaching incidents.	MA	As Required	
Comments:			
Key Performance Area: Management Authority Effectiveness and Sustainability.			
Management Objective: Research and Management Knowledge.			
Knowledge on how to achieve management objectives is gathered, documented and shared to increase management effectiveness.			
Key Deliverable: Research and Management Knowledge			
Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe	Achieved (Y/N)
Address knowledge gaps through desk-top research, scientific research and getting advice from specialists.	MA	Ongoing	
Use increased knowledge and research findings to improve management effectiveness.	MA	Ongoing	
Promote knowledge sharing and training through knowledge exchanges and mentorship.	MA	Ongoing	
Comments:			

Addendum 28. Provincial Notice 86/23: Name change- Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve**PROVINCIAL NOTICE**

The following Provincial Notice is published for general information.

DR HC MALILA,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Provincial Legislature Building,
Wale Street,
Cape Town.

PROVINSIALE KENNISGEWING

Die volgende Provinsiale Kennisgewing word vir algemene inligting gepubliseer.

DR HC MALILA,
DIREKTEUR-GENERAAL

Provinsiale Wetgewer-gebou,
Waalstraat,
Kaapstad.

ISAZISO SEPHONDO

Esi Saziso sePhondo silandelayo sipapashelwa ukunika ulwazi jikelele.

uGQIR HC MALILA,
MLAWULI-JIKELELE

ISakhiwo sePhondo,
Wale Street,
eKapa.

PROVINCIAL NOTICE

P.N. 86/2023

25 August 2023

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**NATURE CONSERVATION ORDINANCE, 1974 (ORDINANCE 19 OF 1974)****NOTICE OF NAME ALTERATION FROM HONEYBIRD VALLEY PRIVATE NATURE RESERVE TO SUGARBIRD PRIVATE NATURE RESERVE**

Notice is given in terms of section 12(5) of the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance 19 of 1974), that the Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning has granted Leopont Four Properties (Pty) Ltd approval to alter the name Honeybird Valley Private Nature Reserve, established under Provincial Notice 241/2002, published in *Provincial Gazette* 5913 dated 26 July 2002, to Sugarbird Private Nature Reserve.

PROVINSIALE KENNISGEWING

P.K. 86/2023

25 Augustus 2023

DEPARTEMENT VAN OMGEWINGSKE EN ONTWIKKELINGSBEPLANNING**NATUURBEWARINGSORDONNANSIE, 1974 (ORDONNANSIE 19 VAN 1974)****KENNISGEWING VAN NAAMSVERANDERING VAN HONEYBIRD VALLEY PRIVATE NATUURRESERVAAT NA SUGARBIRD PRIVAAT NATUURRESERVAAT**

Kennis word gegee, ingevolge artikel 12(5) van die Natuurbewaringsordonnansie, 1974 (Ordonnansie 19 van 1974), dat die Provinsiale Minister van Plaaslike Regering, Omgewingsake en Ontwikkelingsbeplanning in die Wes-Kaap dat hy aan Leopont Four Properties (Edms.) Bpk. goedkeuring verleen het om die naam Honeybird Valley Privaat Natuurreservaat, gevestigd kragtens Provinsiale Kennisgewing 241/2002, gepubliseer in *Provinsiale Koerant* 5913 gedateer 26 Julie 2002, na Sugarbird Privaat Natuurreservaat te verander.

ISAZISO SEPHONDO

I.S. 86/2023

25 kweyeThupha 2023

ISEBE LEMICIMBI YOKUSINGQONGILEYO KUNYE NOCWANGCISO LOPHUHLISO**UMMISELO I-NATURE CONSERVATION ORDINANCE, 1974 (UMMISELO 19 KA-1974)****ISAZISO SOKUTSHINTSWA KWEGAMA LENDAWO YOLONDOLOZO LWENDALO YABUCALA ELINGU-HONEYBIRD LIBE NGU-SUGARBIRD**

Isaziso sinikwa ngokwecandelo 12(5) lommiselo i*Nature Conservation Ordinance*, 1974 (uMthetho 19 ka-1974), ukuba uMphathiswa wePhondo woRhulumente weNgingqi, iMicimbi yokuSingqongileyo noCwangciso loPhuhliso unike imvume kwiLeopont Four Properties (Pty) Ltd yokuba its-hintshe igama lendawo iHoneybird Valley Private Nature Reserve, emiselwe phantsi kweSaziso sePhondo 241/2002 esapashwa kwi*Gazethi yePhondo* 5913 yomhla wama-26 kweyeKhala 2002, libe yiSugarbird Private Nature Reserve.

